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UN SPECIAL DISARMAMENT SESSION TO BE PROLONGED

LD291014Y Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 29, TASS--A plenary meeting was held here at the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly. It was also decided to prolong the special session by another few days.

PRC'S ANTI-DISARMAMENT STANCE SERVES HEGEMONISTIC AIMS

LD282136Y Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 28, TASS--Once again Peking has shown its true face as a rabid opponent of international detente and of a genuine solution to disarmament problems. This refers to its attempts to frustrate the adoption of a concluding document in the form already approved by a majority of states, by the special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly, which is now nearing its close. Testimony to this is a note sent to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim by the PRC's permanent UN delegate.

The concluding document was meticulously elaborated by the delegates so as to outline in concise form a concrete programme of struggling for ending the arms race and transition to genuine disarmament, answering the hopes and aspirations of all the peace-loving peoples of the globe. Its adoption must become a logical conclusion to the international community's efforts towards curbing the arms race and attaining disarmament. It was exactly for these goals that the current special session of the UN was convened.

But this is precisely what annoys Peking. Contrary to the opinion of the overwhelming majority of states favouring the further strengthening and spread of international detente, it attacked such formulations of the document as "the problem of universal and complete disarmament is the most important task", as disarmament "blazes a trail toward stable peace." The note maintains that only two states must disarm--the Soviet Union and the United States--while the other countries, NATO members included, to follow Peking's logic, should hastily and unrestrainedly arm themselves.

Other "amendments" moved by the Chinese delegation are aimed at blunting the vigilance of the peoples. "There is no point in exaggerating the nuclear horror," they say.

In a word, the note unambiguously lays bare China's true aims: Behind the smokescreen of diverting phraseology, to secure for itself the possibility of rapid rearmament for implementing its hegemonistic plans, to nudge on the big capitalist states towards the further arms race.

China's "record" in the UN points to the same. Since the PRC became a member of this organization in 1971, its representative has not supported a single resolution in favour of curbing the arms race, nor affixed his signature to any of the operating multilateral agreements restricting in one way or another the build-up of armaments.

WEST STILL ATTEMPTS TO BLACKMAIL BLOC ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LD281315Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Candidate of historical sciences Yu. Kashlev article: "Helsinki and Maneuvers of Falsifiers"]

[Text] Today it is impossible to imagine the process of easing international tension without decisions of the historic Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe or without the work being done by states in various spheres and at various levels to implement the Helsinki final act. The central place in this multifaceted activity is taken by questions raised on the initiative of the socialist countries--questions of military detente in Europe and of strengthening security and broadening cooperation on our continent.

A fresh surge of attention toward the Soviet program in these spheres was aroused by the visit of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG. In his speeches in Bonn and in an interview in the weekly VORWAERTS L.I. Brezhnev recalled the platform of military detente measures advanced by the Soviet Union and the proposals to convene all-European congresses on cooperation in the spheres of transport, energy and environmental protection. It is known that these proposals are being discussed actively at various European forums and were included on the agenda of the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the 35 states which participated in the all-European conference.

The unflagging attention toward the results of the Belgrade meeting is also an indicator of the profound interest of European--and not only European--statesman, politicians, the public and news media in the development of the process begun in Helsinki. The newspaper commentaries written right after the event have given way to analytical articles in journals and verified political assessments. The majority of them are characterized by satisfaction with the results of that forum.

Nevertheless, attempts are still continuing in the West today to falsify the meaning of the Belgrade talks. Now, specifically, does this express itself?

Attempts can be seen, for example, to convince the world public that the Belgrade meeting did not tackle questions of security and cooperation in Europe but exclusively the human rights problem and legalized the possibility of discussing the internal policies of participating countries at international talks, that is, interfering in their affairs. At the same time it is maintained that the discussion of the human rights topic took place "in the West's favor," while the socialist states stance in Belgrade was "unconstructive."

The White House statement on the results of the Belgrade meeting, the British Government's so-called "White Paper" on the same topic and also many press publications of the NATO countries boil down to precisely these fabrications, if you read them carefully.

A. Goldberg, former head of the U.S. delegation in Belgrade, has particularly let himself go, granting interviews and making statements to right and left, in which he wildly distorts the course of the meeting in the Yugoslav capital.

What is concealed behind all this fuss, and what are the falsifiers of the Belgrade results trying to achieve? They have a dual purpose: First, to conceal behind a propaganda ballyhoo the unsightly stance of the leader NATO countries on the main issues--security, disarmament, cooperation; second, by hook or by crook, at or after Belgrade, to secure the nonexistent right to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist states for hostile, diversionary purposes.

In Belgrade the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries advanced an extensive program to strengthen security and broaden cooperation, including urgent measures to deepen military detente and develop mutually advantageous relations in the trade and economic sphere and a range of specific proposals in the cultural and humanitarian sphere, including the holding of an all-European year of cultural cooperation, festivals of people's creativity, youth meetings and so forth. A number of useful proposals were also advanced by neutral countries.

Who, then, prevented the adoption of this constructive program? The United States and its closest NATO allies. While for their part submitting practically no proposals on the substance of detente and cooperation, they turned the ideas of the socialist and neutral countries into an object of diplomatic wrangling, tried to "swap" them for their own ultimatum "demands" and thereby blocked the possibility of embarking on realizing these specific proposals.

Imperialist propaganda is now trying to pretend that no program was put forward in Belgrade at all for the strengthening of security and the broadening of cooperation, and it keeps quiet about 'the socialist states' proposals on that score.

But, as past months have shown, such tricks cannot deceive the public for long. The proposals advanced by the socialist countries in Belgrade aroused natural interest throughout the world and continue to be discussed at various forums. Thus the Soviet initiatives aimed at broadening cooperation in the spheres of environmental conservation, transportation and trade were discussed recently at the UN European Economic Commission session in Geneva. Preparations are underway for three conferences of experts planned for 1978-1979, which will once again discuss the constructive proposals considered in Belgrade. In the FRG the Soviet proposals are being discussed actively by politicians and the public after L.I. Brezhnev's successfully concluded visit.

Public committees for European security and cooperation, which are operating in practically all countries on the continent, are doing great work to explain the positive results of the Belgrade meeting. On the whole the Soviet proposals discussed in the Yugoslav capital already occupy a firm place on the agenda of European life. The British Committee for European Security and Cooperation has put forward a demand that the British at last be acquainted with the proposals advanced in Belgrade by the socialist and neutral states. Similar voices are to be heard in the United States and other Western countries.

The discussion of questions connected with human rights took place in Belgrade quite differently than the way Western propaganda depicts it. Proceeding from the meeting's agenda, the socialist countries did not impose this subject on their partners, but neither did they avoid discussion of it. They are always prepared to conduct a substantive discussion of citizens' legal, social and political rights. The United States' demagogic policy was exposed in a most well-reasoned manner in Belgrade.

"Charity begins at home," the English proverb says. And the gentlemen of the U.S. delegation were reminded how things stand with human rights in their motherland.

Incidentally, U.S. citizens who are being persecuted sent numerous letters and complaints to the Belgrade meeting itself. They included a message from Pastor Ben Chavis, leader of the "Wilmington ten," who have been illegally sentenced to more than 200 years' imprisonment.

The U.S. representatives in Belgrade were also reminded that the United States still refuses to sign many of the existing international agreements in the human rights sphere and supports fascist and other undemocratic regimes. The United States and its NATO allies took an essentially negative stand with regard to the proposals advanced by the socialist countries' delegations in Belgrade of all participant states insuring their citizens' the right to work, taking legislative measures to insure women's equal rights, subscribing to international pacts on human rights and so forth.

No, the Belgrade meeting did not award "points" to the forces of reaction in the United States. On the contrary, it serves to expose the hypocrisy with which Washington is conducting its human rights campaign and showed the hopelessness and illegality of using international talks for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. This is one of its useful lessons.

It is precisely those forces in the West which cannot conceive of relations with other sovereign states without interference in their affairs that do not wish to reconcile themselves to this lesson. They organize anti-Soviet "symposiums" and encourage gatherings like the conference of the so-called World Anticommunist League, which was held recently in the United States and at which the results of the Belgrade meeting were spoken of only in the cliches of "psychological warfare."

There are puzzling instances of the involvement in this activity of the legislative and government organs of certain countries that participated in the all-European conference. Isn't the adoption by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress of a resolution that attempts to put "pressure" on Soviet court organs in connection with the conviction of a renegade for anti-Soviet activities in Moscow in accordance with Soviet legislation a most flagrant violation of the spirit and letter of the Helsinki final act? What if all legislative organs started adopting resolutions on the judicial affairs of other countries?

The matter has gone so far that, as the New York TIMES reported recently in an editorial, "Circles of champions of a tough policy are beginning to discuss proposals: The United States' renunciation of the 1975 Helsinki agreement....What was done with a flourish by Ford can perfectly well be struck out with a flourish by Carter." The newspaper does not conceal the purpose of this blackmail--to "cause a scare in Moscow." The failure of the attempts in Belgrade to lead the detente process begun in Helsinki up a blind alley evidently caused quite a strong upheaval in the ranks of U.S. "champions of a tough policy."

Yes, and the address chosen for this "threat" is strange, to say the least. The final act has never been and is not the monopoly of any one country. It is a collective document of 35 sovereign states. Hence this conclusion: The attempt at blackmail is in fact directed against all the participants in the Helsinki conference and, it is to be supposed, will be dealt a worthy rebuff in the countries that participated in the all-European conference.

All this fuss reminds one of the following picture: A passenger left behind by a train stands on the platform, cursing everyone and everything, waving his fists and threatening people. But meanwhile the train, which left from Helsinki, is passing through stations and whistlestops, has already been through Belgrade and is moving toward Madrid, confidently advancing along the path of detente. No one can stop it now.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

CC 1

32D CEMA SESSION CONTINUES; VIETNAM ADMITTED

Economic Integration Discussed

LD281946Y Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 28 Jun 73 LD

[Text] Bucharest, June 28, TASS--(From TASS special correspondent) Important questions related to the socialist economic integration of CEMA member-states are being discussed at the 32nd meeting of the CEMA session, which is now proceeding here at the level of heads of government. It is being stressed at the meeting that socialist economic integration is confidently turning into one of the most important factors determining the economic development of the CEMA member-states.

The fraternal nations affiliated to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have become the world's most dynamic economic force. In 1977 the national income of these countries, it was noted at the session, increased 5 percent. The overall volume of trade exchange between them grew 15.3 percent and reached 91,000 million roubles.

Multilateral cooperation promotes the steady growth of the living standards of the working people. During the past two years the population's per capita real incomes increased more than 8 percent.

Important qualitative changes have taken place during the years of the current quinquennium in cooperation among the CEMA countries. The countries concerned have carried out jointly a huge amount of work in industrial construction. New capacities have been commissioned or are under construction for the development of iron ore deposits, production of ferro-alloys, cellulose, asbestos, for the extraction and transportation of natural gas. Joint projects are being carried out in the Republic of Cuba and in the Mongolian People's Republic.

The main question considered by the session is that of drafting long-term special-purpose programmes of cooperation in the key branches of production. The session is discussing the drafts of three programmes--on cooperation in the sphere of fuel, energy and raw materials, agriculture and food industry, as well as machine-building for the period until 1990.

The speakers at the session stress that for the first time in CEMA practice the programmes set economic and social tasks of such major significance. Their realisation will strengthen even more the socialist community, its international economic positions.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has applied for membership in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. This application of the Government of Socialist Vietnam was submitted for the consideration of the CEMA session by Le Than Ngi, head of the Vietnamese delegation, deputy prime-minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Vietnam Granted Membership

LD291010Y Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, June 29, TASS--The Socialist Republic of Vietnam today was unanimously granted membership of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The decision to this effect has been taken at the 32nd meeting of the CMEA session, to meet the CMEA-membership request of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

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CC 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

The CMEA members now are the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia cooperates with the CMEA in accordance with an agreement.

Ceausescu Receives Delegates

LD282120Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1938 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, today received the heads of delegations taking part in the 32nd meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The meeting passed in a friendly comradely atmosphere.

BLOC DOSAAF OFFICIALS IN VILNIUS FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD221329Y Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 13 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[ELTA report: "Cooperation of Defense Organizations"]

[Text] Vilnius, 12 June--A conference of leaders of the socialist countries' defense and sports organizations began today. Participating in its work are delegations from 10 states led by Lt Gen D. Popov (Bulgaria), Maj Gen L. Kiss (Hungary), Lt Gen G. Teller (GDR), Mun Chang-ku (DPRK), Col V.G. Rodriguez (Cuba), Lt Gen Ojambyn Jamyan (Mongolia), (G. Vladyka) (Romania), Div Gen V. Jagas (Poland), Col Gen A. Odinstov (USSR) and Lt Gen Dr V. Horacek (CSSR).

The participants in the conference are discussing questions of expanding cooperation among the fraternal organizations and are coordinating plans for multilateral and bilateral measures in 1979. A. Odintsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, pointed out in his introductory speech that these meetings have become a good tradition and take place in an atmosphere of complete unanimity and mutual understanding. He expressed confidence that this meeting in Vilnius will contribute to a further exchange of work experience among fraternal organizations and to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation among peoples of the socialist community countries. The delegation leaders spoke on the questions under discussion.

Participating in the work of the conference were L. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; A. Chesnavichus, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers; A. Buylis, chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; and S. Rudzhenis, chief of the Administration of Affairs department of the republic Council of Ministers. The conference participants laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin.

64TH ILO SESSION ENDS IN GENEVA; WORK SUMMARIZED

LD282134Y Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Antonov reports: The 64th session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has ended its work in the Geneva Palais des Nations. Over 1,000 representatives of governments, trade unions and business organisations from the ILO member-countries attended the session. The delegates considered the report by the general director of the International Bureau of Labour, Francis Blanchard, who spoke on the activities of the organisation during the past year. The session also discussed the building up of the efforts aimed at solving the problems of the current situation of the working people.

The general debate and the work of individual commissions showed that the employment problem has become particularly sharp over the past years in the majority of the developed capitalist and developing countries. This is manifested in the action of trade unions in the defence of the interests and rights of the working people, against unemployment and inflation.

The conference checked on the implementation by the ILO member-countries of the conventions ratified. It condemned the violation of trade union freedoms and rights of the working people in Chile, Argentina and Uruguay.

The session adopted conventions on labour regulating bodies and the labour conditions of public servants. It started the discussion of documents connected with the preparations of new international acts on the labour conditions of dockers and railway-men.

The conference had a special session on struggle against apartheid. Its participants resolutely condemned the policy of apartheid and racism in the south of Africa.

The decision by an overwhelming majority to admit into the ILO as its full-fledged member the U.N. Council for Namibia, to represent the people of this country until they gain full political independence, was a manifestation of solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people.

Many of the speakers at the conference stressed that the improvement of international situation opens up before the ILO favourable prospects for implementing broad measures in the interests of social progress, the improvement of the material well-being and the consolidation of the democratic rights and freedoms of the working people.

The plenary sessions and the commissions of the conference listened with great attention to the reports by the Soviet representatives who told the conference about the new Soviet Constitution, the constitutions of the union republics and the deep social and economic changes in the USSR during the years of Soviet power.

USSR MINISTER REFUTES ACCUSATIONS AGAINST MARITIME FLEET

LD290942Y Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--In spite of the efforts made by some or other circles with the aim of blocking the activity of the Soviet merchant marine in international shipping, this branch of our economy will further develop to meet the requirements of the Soviet Union's national economy," writes Timofey Guzhenko, USSR minister of the merchant marine, in connection with the attempts made in the West to picture the routine commercial operations of the Soviet maritime organizations as the striving to capture the world shipping markets.

an article by the minister was also published in the NEW TIMES weekly [NOVOYE VREMIA]. "It is claimed," it writes, "that there allegedly exists some Soviet doctrine of 'domination on the world ocean'. We are ascribed the intention to destroy the system of transportation of cargoes, particularly in the field of shipping on regular routes that has taken shape."

"These groundless and malicious insinuations may only aggravate the international economic relations at sea. Their aim is obvious: to explain the toughening of the competitions between the capitalist companies by the activity of the shipping enterprises of socialist countries, which are property of the state. Such pseudo-economic theories are used as a basis for drawing the political conclusion of incompatibility of shipping of the socialist and capitalist states, and hence--of the necessity of preventive measures against the Soviet merchant marine."

"This is the only explanation, for example, of the statement made by U.S. Admiral Kidd, NATO supreme allied commander Atlantic, that the present crisis of world shipping and the Soviet Union's participation in international transportation may result in a reduction of the merchant marines of the NATO allies down to a level that will be...below the strategic requirements during 'a war between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty member-countries,'" the USSR minister of the merchant marine goes on to write.

"The real aim of all of this fuss is to oust the state shipping enterprises of socialist countries from international transportation."

"The merchant marine of the USSR," the minister notes, "holds only a modest place in the world merchant marine, and the growth of its tonnage is a little over 1.5 percent of the total increase in the tonnage of the world merchant marine."

"The main objective of the Soviet merchant marine, Timofe Guzhenko notes, consists, as before, in meeting the national requirements of the USSR for foreign trade and coastal carriage. These requirements are growing as a result of the growth of Soviet foreign trade."

"The main principles by which the Soviet sea shipping organizations are guided in their relations with foreign partners are equality and mutual benefit. Soviet shipping enterprises offer their services to foreign charterers. But the volume of these services does not hold any considerable place in the transport operations of the Soviet merchant marine and does not determine the trends in its development."

"I believe, the minister stresses, that the manoeuvres of those who started the anti-Soviet campaign will not bring them the dividends they wish. The practices of international commercial relations at sea cannot be subordinated to the whims or selfish interests of individual figures or companies. This would be detrimental above all to the economy of their own countries."

AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE CLOSES IN COLUMBO

LD290850Y Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 29, TASS--The international conference on the objectives of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement at the present stage has closed here. It was attended by more than 40 delegations from the countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and of socialist countries. The participants in this representative forum unanimously approved a joint declaration stressing the necessity of stepping up the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism in the countries of Asia and Africa, against colonialism, apartheid, Zionism--fraught with a threat to peace stability in the world. The conference also approved some resolutions on most important issues of the present-day international situation.

AAPSO Statement

LD290749Y Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 28, TASS--All the progressive forces of Asia and Africa have received with great concern the latest steps of the United States and other NATO member-countries aimed at recolonising the African Continent, it is declared in the press statement circulated here today by the Afro-Asian [People's] Solidarity Organization [AAPSO] in connection with the holding in Colombo of an international conference on the contemporary tasks of Afro-Asian solidarity. The aggression in Zaire is a result of the imperialist plot to destabilize and suppress the progressive regimes in Africa.

The situation in Zaire, the statement says, shows that the Western states have not given up their policy of armed interference in the internal affairs of African nations. This is why the progressive forces of Africa and all over the world express profound concern in connection with the plans of world imperialism to create a NATO expeditional corps, which will be used to put down the national-liberation movements of the African peoples.

The NATO ruling circles adhere to a position diametrically opposite to the views of the world community, which is exerting all its efforts to find ways and means of stopping the arms race. Thereby, the NATO leaders have made another step along the road of further aggravating the international situation. The course of events confirms that imperialist plans of armed interference in the internal affairs of the African states were drawn up in advance and pursue the purpose of suppressing the national-liberation movements in the African Continent, upholding the interests of the international monopolies.

The Afro-Asian [People's] Solidarity Organization condemns all forms of foreign interference and demands the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Zaire, the granting to the Zaire people of the right to decide their own destiny themselves. The Afro-Asian [People's] Solidarity Organization regards military intervention as a grave threat to world peace. The organization calls on all the progressive forces in the African Continent and throughout the world to strengthen united actions in the struggle against imperialist plots in Africa, the statement says in conclusion.

IAEA MEETING IN VIENNA DISCUSSES THERMONUCLEAR SYNTHESIS

LD281844Y Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Kochetkov reports: The International Atomic Energy Agency held here a session of prominent scientists responsible for the thermo-nuclear programs of the USSR, the USA, Western Europe and Japan.

The session discussed the Soviet proposal for the creation of an experimental thermo-nuclear reactor, Tokamak, on the international basis for proving the technical possibility of the thermonuclear synthesis. The proposal was made by the USSR at the U.N. special session on disarmament.

The thermonuclear synthesis, the TASS correspondent was told by the vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, is a new advance in the development of nuclear power generation. The thermonuclear synthesis uses the energy accumulated in the light nuclei of the chemical elements opening up the Mendeleev table. This source of energy is most likely one of the basic in outer space, while on the earth it is unfortunately still being used for only military purposes.

For over 25 years mankind has been trying to find ways of the peaceful application of the thermonuclear synthesis in nuclear power generation. This was a rather difficult and costly project, for the thermonuclear fuel "burns" at a temperature approximating 100 million degrees.

The research by scientists in many countries made it possible to heat the thermonuclear fuel up to 25 million degrees. Most successful proved the idea of building the Soviet Tokamak installation. It is now time to think of the construction of a new generation of such installations and to conduct technical tests of the possibility of using the thermonuclear synthesis for producing electricity.

The efforts of scientists in many countries should be pooled in the near future to achieve a joint solution of the problem. As a result of these efforts mankind would receive a practically unlimited source of energy. The participants of the session asked the International Atomic Energy Agency to consider the technical aspects of the idea to organize international research in the field.

MOSCOW MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LD281850Y Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--A meeting of representatives of a number of Soviet ministries and departments with prominent representatives of the International Chamber of Commerce and business circles of 13 West-European countries, the USA and Japan ended here today. It was sponsored by the International Chamber of Commerce.

They exchanged opinions on a wide range of questions concerning commercial, economic and industrial cooperation, cooperation in the field of credits and financing, foreign trade arbitration, the problems of transfer of technology, prospects of cooperation in environmental protection and development of power engineering and transport.

It was pointed out that businesslike cooperation is a factor essential for the implementation of the Helsinki accords. Participants in the meeting noted with satisfaction a considerable growth of trade between the USSR and Western countries in recent years.

WORLD ENGINEERING BODY HOLDS EXECUTIVE SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD271352Y Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--The president of the Union of International Engineering Organizations, Sadok ben Jemaa (Tunisia) today opened a session of the executive committee of the organization here. It is attended by representatives of France, the United States, Britain, Hungary, Venezuela, Mexico, Bulgaria, Tunisia, Pakistan and the USSR.

Set up in 1968, the Union of International Engineering Organizations is called upon to promote the development of engineering in the world and operates through standing commissions on engineering education, engineering information and environmental protection.

The session will discuss questions related to increasing the effectiveness of the activity of the union, preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on Science and Technology in assistance of developing countries, scheduled for Vienna in August 1979, and also preparations for the next general assembly of the union.

WASHINGTON DELEGATION SLATED TO VISIT CHINA IN JULY

LD281456Y Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 28, TASS--The White House announced that a U.S. Government delegation led by presidential adviser for science and technology, F. Press, is to go to China early in July.

The Washington POST notes in this connection that the White House went out of its way to try to depict this mission to Peking as normal and unprovocative.

The newspaper notes at the same time that the idea of the visit of the delegation was suggested to the Chinese by Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski during his recent visit to Peking and that Brzezinski discussed in Peking in particular the possibility of purchasing European military equipment by China.

The New York TIMES writes that China for the first time agreed to talks with the USA on scientific-technical issues at the government level.

Addressing a press conference, the White House press secretary said that the visit of the delegation is being held within the framework of broadening bilateral relations in the fields, which in the opinion of both governments meet mutual interests.

U.S. IGNORING DANGER IN TRYING TO PLAY 'CHINESE CARD'

LD281938Y Moscow in English to Africa 1300 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Viktor Viktorov commentary]

[Text] The American General Alexander Haig, the supreme commander of the NATO armed forces, recently observed it is not illogical to say that China is the 16th member of the North Atlantic alliance. These words were taken up with pleasure by Deputy Chinese Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. That is the place which the American and other bellicose circles in the West have assigned to Peking in their worldwide gamble with the utmost clarity.

There is nothing new about the desire to play the Chinese card. However, until now the men in Washington seemed to have realized that they could not play this card without creating a threat to universal peace. At present there is every sign that this danger is being ignored. High-ranking American officials have started intrigues, or to be more exact schemes around China and in a rather cynical form at that. The special assistant to the United States President, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has made a trip to the Chinese capital to look for what he described as the parallel interests of Washington and Peking.

However, by meeting Peking's designs half way, Washington evidently fails to see that the Chinese leaders are playing their own game here. Their cherished dream is to aggravate relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and to limit, or, which is even better from their viewpoint, to make them clash head on. What they want is military confrontation, during which the Peking leaders, as they say, will be able to sit on the hill and won't mix in the scramble between the tigers in the valley. A third world war-- this is the means Peking hopes to use to satisfy its great power ambitions of domination. And this is confirmed by everything China is doing on the world scene. It is Peking that is impeding the effort to reduce tension, appealing for stepping up the arms race and acting as a diehard apologist of another war, even at the United Nations.

And it was Peking that supported Somali aggression against Ethiopia; it is Peking that is helping imperialist intervention in Zaire; and it is impeding a Middle East peace settlement in every way; and it is Peking that engineered provocations against Socialist Vietnam and is openly claiming the territories of neighboring countries.

As you may have heard, the contents of a secret statement made by Teng Hsiao-ping at a full scale meeting of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee last July have now become known in Japan. Teng Hsiao-ping said that the Carter administration was courting the Chinese, pursuing its own objectives of course. He observed, however, that the Americans looked pitiful in their naivete. Teng Hsiao-ping pointed out that the Chinese could make the United States accept their own and only their own terms.

Officials in the United States and in other NATO countries ardently hope that they will be able to channel Peking's adventurism in one direction against the Soviet Union in the future, too. However, as Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech in Minsk, this is a short-sighted and dangerous policy and its architects might regret it deeply one day.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE 'INTRIGUE' GIVES SECRET DATA TO PRC

LD281319Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 ID

[V. Toshin article: "Operation 'Hua Chiao'"]

[Text] Last fall the Peking leaders, lavishing seductive smiles and fraternizing with retired NATO generals, performed a round dance around Peking's Forbidden City. The delegation of ghosts from the past was headed by a certain Trettner, a retainer of Goering, one of the fascist leaders.

Trettner's whole life has been spent as a professional specialist in the mass annihilation of peaceful inhabitants, starting with the bombing attack on Spain's Guernica in 1937 and ending with the last days of World War II. Not that he abandoned his wild ideas of attacking Czechoslovakia and the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union even in the postwar years. Now, deprived by virtue of age of a spacious office with a strategic wall chart, he has sought out dependable like-minded people by the walls of the Forbidden City.

There is no need to repeat that the Peking leadership does nothing "for no particular reason." For some time now NATO has been attracting the Macists like a magnet. The visit to Peking by the former NATO bosses brought closer the positions of the hosts and their guests. And now, after the light flirtation with Trettner's camarilla, Peking has become even more active in strengthening ties with NATO countries and increasing imports of weapons.

At the same time Peking's militarist staff officers are also engaged in another significant type of activity to increase their combat might. They have acquired restricted military information from the safes of other sovereign states, particularly the industrially developed states. But industrial espionage is different from espionage; the case which I will discuss below.... But all in due course.

The trial of Peter (Treu), consultant engineer for NATO's air defense communications system, took place in Canada in October 1977. The investigation was conducted in an atmosphere of exceptional secrecy. However, individual facts of the scandalous (Treu) case still became public property.

The Canadian authorities instituted criminal proceedings against him "for illegally keeping information and documents," as well as for "not taking proper precautions and jeopardizing their security through his actions." The following details are noteworthy: First, possessing irrefutable evidence, as early as 1973 the Canadian authorities had deprived (Treu) of access to any secret documents whatever. However, as has now come to light, he continued to receive assignments through NATO channels to work on secret projects within his own speciality until February 1977.

Second, the sentence, which put the engineer spy behind bars for 2 years, suddenly caused a storm of indignation, especially in...the United States. What was going on? Those involved in the United States were aware that the engineer had been deprived of access to secret papers but continued to supply him with totally restricted material. During that period (Treu) received a total of no less than 85 secret contracts!

It is far from easy for an uninitiated person to investigate this confrontation. The Toronto STAR shed light on everything. It revealed that all the information on the above-mentioned questions did not stop in Canada but was diverted overseas to...Peking. A certain Nathan (Ruvel), a lawyer for the international trading agency (Khill, Betts and Nesh) of New York, served as go-between. The system had been perfected and worked faultlessly. On receiving particularly important documents, (Ruvel) immediately communicated with Peking's agents and passed them over directly.

It is known that there is a very powerful Chinese community in the United States. Part of it is made up of pro-Peking persons of Chinese nationality called Hua Chiao, who are employed in very diverse areas of science, technology and education, in the bureaucratic apparatus and in New York commerce. So far the Toronto STAR has named just one Hua Chiao pair--(K. Chen) and (L. Syu), who, in its words, maintain constant "contact with Peking" and are pro-Peking activists among the Hua Chiao in the United States. It was with them that the "lawyer" (Ruvel) dealt, or rather--a dealer in other people's secrets recruited by the U.S. special services.

And so, it seems, everything falls into place: By passing on confidential secret materials to (Treu) the U.S. specialists knew that they would find their way out of Canadian safes to the right address--into Peking safes. Such a "passage" is quite understandable based on Washington's latest little "intrigues" over China. Quite recently, for example, the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS admitted: "The United States must reserve the right to sell war materiel directly to China...in the event of a deterioration in Soviet-U.S. or Soviet-Chinese relations." To make this quote apply to the case described here it is sufficient to replace the words "war materiel" with "secret information," and everything will be clear.

One thing is surprising in this whole affair: Has Washington still not understood a simple truth--he who helps to arm the Chinese militarists today might himself become their target at any moment. As far as "operation Hua Chiao" is concerned, of course the Canadian authorities will investigate how and why an unprecedented act of trading in restricted information was conducted in Canada without their knowledge, flouting their national laws.

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UNITED STATES

PENTAGON PLANNING NEW GENERATION OF STRATEGIC WEAPONS

LD281037Y Moscow KRASNAJA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[From the Col M. Ponomarev international military political review: "Militarist Intoxication"]

[Text] The reports currently reaching us from the across the ocean cannot fail to cause concern. Taking refuge in lying fabrications on the notorious "Soviet threat" and shamelessly slandering the consistent and principled policy of the USSR and other countries of socialism, the United States is taking a course of whipping up the arms race and adopting extensive new plans for a buildup in military strength, for decades to come. This is confirmed by irrefutable facts. U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance himself, speaking this week in the House International Relations Committee, admitted that Washington is implementing an "all-embracing program of modernizing its strategic nuclear forces."

One of the most important elements in this program is the creation of a new generation of strategic weapons. The other day the U.S. Defense Department adopted recommendations providing for an acceleration of work on the production and deployment of sophisticated MX mobile ICBM's.

It was originally proposed that MIRVed MX missiles be installed on railroad flatcars moving through a system of underground concrete tunnels 15-20 miles long. It was thought that the periodic movement of the missiles from place to place in the tunnels would insure their definite invulnerability.

However, the Defense Science Board [voenno-nauchnyy sovet] at the Defense Department cast doubt on the viability and expediency of this project. Instead it proposed to deploy the MX missiles not in tunnels but in underground launching silos similar to the silos for the current Minuteman missiles, but with from 10 to 20 such silos for each missile. According to the scheme's originators, the missiles would be moved periodically from one silo to another on specially constructed multiwheel transporters, to conceal their location at a given moment. In the Pentagon this method is called the "shell game."

It is thought that the new system will work out cheaper than the system formerly envisaged and will insure greater invulnerability for the missiles. The American press asserts that the White House will make a decision on the "full-scale development of the new system" this year.

Another version of building up strategic arms is also under active discussion in the Pentagon--speeding up the design of the Trident II missile. According to the original plan, this missile was being designed for the Navy and was intended for deployment on sophisticated nuclear-powered submarines. A proposal is now being examined to adapt it to mobile ground-based launch installations which, like all other land-based ICBMs, are controlled by the Air Force.

The final decision has not yet been made. But to judge from press reports, preference is still being given to the development of not one but two different new strategic missiles--the Trident II for the Navy and MX for the Air Force.

In addition to the development of new ICBMs with multiple warheads, the United States is expediting the program for the creation of cruise missiles. America's ARMED FORCES JOURNAL wrote that the Pentagon is now studying for designs for such missiles and intends to adopt all four.

In all, plans call for the production of about 11,000 cruise missiles designed to be equipped with nuclear warheads. This figure includes more than 3,000 missiles, which are to be installed on modified B-52 bombers, 6,000 missiles for specially refitted civil aircraft such as the DC-10, Boeing-747's or military transport planes, 1,082 missiles to be launched from ground installations and approximately 650 sea-based missiles deployed on submarines and surface ships. "Cruise missiles, if the O.K. is given for their production," the journal stresses, "could be deployed by 1981." By that time their numbers will approach the total number of strategic and tactical nuclear warheads currently in the possession of the American Armed Forces; 13,000 in all.

It is estimated that approximately \$20 billion will be spent on implementing the cruise missile program. At least as much again will be needed to create ships and aircraft to carry these weapons, as well as ground-based launching sites. The sums are astronomical. But in the United States they do not withhold money for the arms race. The Pentagon has already been allocated \$128.7 billion for fiscal 1979. And by the start of the eighties the American military budget will increase by at least another \$20 billion, which will be needed mainly for the production and deployment of the new generation of strategic weapons.

All this again indicates that U.S. policy clearly includes inciting the arms race, which has already assumed an immense scale, and steadily increasing military spending.

Nor is it possible to bypass transatlantic press reports that the Pentagon has decided to accelerate the adoption of neutron weapons. The intentions of the Pentagon leaders receive active support from American legislators. Thus, the other day the House of Representatives rejected a proposal to refuse funding for work on creating this barbaric weapon. And the Senate Armed Services Committee went even further. According to an AP report, the committee advised the Defense Department to provide "all the necessary components for the installation of neutron warheads" on 203.2-MM artillery shells and Lance missiles, so that it would be possible to move them to West Europe rapidly, when the President makes the final decision on the deployment of neutron weapons. The committee has no doubts that this decision will be made.

The militarist programs being elaborated in the United States are a challenge to all peace-loving peoples. The originators of these programs are trying to wreck the relaxation of tension and are creating an atmosphere of fear and hostility in relations between peoples and states. "It is indisputable," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "that the basis for peaceful cooperation between states has been seriously damaged by the continuing arms race. To put an end to it and begin practical steps toward disarmament--this is the great task before us today...."

'REPRESSIVE, ANTIWORKER' LAWS THREATEN U.S. TRADE UNIONS

LD281652Y Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes: Among the most topical issues of concern for the Tripartite Commission (of representatives of the USA, Western Europe and Japan), which held its meeting in Washington last week, were the consequences of the growing socio-economic difficulties experienced by the capitalist world now. The report on relations between labour and capital submitted for their consideration was imbued with serious concern over the growth of activity of the working people and their trade union organisations, the intensification of strike actions in defence of the rights and vital interests of the working people against repressive laws.

The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that the wave of strikes is a source of growing concern for the Carter administration. A vivid manifestation of this concern has been the attempt of the President to apply the antiworkers Taft-Hartley law to suppress the recent national strike of 160,000 American Miners. The antiworkers Taft-Hartley law, which was adopted in 1947, when McCarthyism was at its height, has been used since then 34 times, including the above mentioned action of the present administration. The coordinated attack of the monopolies and administration at the miners was assessed by progressive America as part of the general onslaught on all the working people organized into trade unions.

It will be apt to recall that it is precisely on the days of the miners' strike that demonstrators, who were on their way to the White House in Washington carrying posters "hands off miners" and "no to the Taft-Hartley law" were met with the armed police. The demonstrators were truncheoned and many of them imprisoned.

Along with the antiworkers' laws of Taft-Hartley, Landrum-Griffin, Taylor and others, in effect in the USA is still the racist McCarran-Walter law, which is also spearheaded against the working people and their organisations. A new threat is now looming large over the American trade unions in connection with the laws being examined in Congress, which make it possible to use the criminal code against the striking workers.

The American trade unions are particularly indignant at Article 14B of the Taft-Hartley law, which encourage the adoption of local laws directed at liquidating one of the most important gains of the workers--the conclusion of collective agreements. In spite of the persistent demands of the trade unions, the successive U.S. administrations have done nothing to cancel the laws limiting the growth of trade union organisations and reducing to naught many gains of the working people.

In recent years alone, the number of unlawfully dismissed trade union figures in the USA has doubled.

The antiworkers laws in force now fetter the activity of the trade unions and in particular prevent the drawing of unorganized workers in them. And as a result the proportion of trade union members among hired workers, far from growing during the last 30 years, has, on the contrary, sharply declined from 40 to a little over 20 percent. The extensive trade union activity of the U.S. monopolies is directed in particular at barring trade unions from the southern states, which serve for them as an important source of cheap unorganized labour and consequently of big additional profits.

The newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL, reflecting the interests of the circles, which have a stake in preserving and even toughening the antiworkers legislation, are predicting (apparently not without pleasure) that if the present trends are further developed, the workers movement will be thrown in the middle of the eighties back to the period of the thirties when mass unionisation was only beginning.

Such a prospect, of course, does not suit the American working people, who have to fight in extremely difficult conditions for preserving efficient trade unions, against repressive antiworkers laws, police and judicial terror.

U.S. OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON COOPERATION IN ENERGETICS

LD271746Y Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--A decision has been taken to continue and further develop Soviet-American cooperation in the sphere of energetics.

It is planned to deliver to the USSR from the United States next year a magnetic hydrodynamic generator channel, designed by American specialists, and to test it on the world's largest Soviet U-25 installation, a TASS correspondent was told by Richard Shanklin, director of the MHD-Research Department of the Ministry of Energetics of the United States.

Doctor Shanklin explained that the channel was the main element of a MHD-generator, which transforms thermal energy directly into electricity.

The American channel will operate parallel with the Soviet one, which is being used for quite a time now on the U-25 installation.

Richard Shanklin noted that experiments on the Soviet installation would allow the Americans to obtain data which would bring closer the possibility of creating a complex MHD power unit fitted out with equipment characteristic of future MHD power plants.

The American specialist spoke highly of the Soviet installation, qualifying it as a "valuable contribution to world MHD research". Cooperation in research on this installation, in his opinion, is very useful for American specialists, inasmuch as there is no such installation in the United States as yet.

Doctor Bill Jackson, co-chairman of the Soviet-American MHD-Research Organisational Committee, highly assessed the results of the joint Soviet-American experiments. We have obtained very valuable data, Doctor Jackson noted, which will help the scientists to solve the MHD problem as a whole. He expressed satisfaction with the businesslike and fruitful character of cooperation between the two countries.

He said that joint work in the sphere of MHD energy transformation is planned to be continued until the middle of 1979.

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CHIEF OF USSR BORDER DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING FOR MOSCOW

LD291650Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Iliev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs and head of the Soviet governmental delegation to the Soviet-Chinese talks on the settlement of border issues, left Peking for Moscow today on official business.

PRC SUPPORT OF ANGOLAN SEPARATIST GROUPS THREATENS AFRICA

LD282047Y Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

["Peking Against Angola"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes: China is becoming increasingly active in the anti-Angolan campaign which is being conducted by the neocolonialist circles of the West. The centre of this campaign is the Republic of Zaire which is seen by the Peking hegemonists as the most convenient place for subversive activities against progressive regimes in Africa and for spreading Chinese influence to the whole continent. Nor did it escape the attention of foreign policy observers that Peking's anti-Angolan policy became especially pronounced after the recent American-Franco-Belgian intervention in Zaire and the visit to Peking by Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security. There is nothing accidental about this, because, as the Washington POST admitted, Brzezinski suggested to the Peking leaders that they do in Angola what the American Congress forbids the U.S. administration to do, namely to strengthen and support the disruptive neocolonialist groupings which come out against the lawful government of the PRA.

Peking's anti-Angolan policy has a long history. Having denied support to the real representative of the Angolan people, the MPLA party, which headed the struggle against the Portuguese colonialists, China placed reliance on the disruptive movement FNLA, led by Holden Roberto, a close relative of President Mobutu. It was not accidental therefore, writes the Paris magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE, "that Mobutu became the mainspring of the FNLA-PRC connections and Zaire's territory the mainbridgehead of aggression against Angola." Shortly after Mobutu visited Peking in 1973 when he "recommended Holden Roberto to the Chinese authorities," the FNLA began receiving arms from China. The first contingent of 112 Chinese advisers with a Chinese Army general at the head arrived in Zaire on May 29, 1974 for training the FNLA gangs. Shortly after that Holden Roberto stated: "All my troops were trained by the Chinese...I admire the Chinese and their achievements."

It was not without the participation of the Maoists that another disruptive organisation, UNITA, was established in Angola. Its leader, Jonas Savimbi, was a paid agent of PIDE. In 1975, when the traitors from the FNLA and UNITA unleashed a civil war in the country, the PRC continued to give them active assistance and support, and supplied them, alongside of the NATO powers and the Republic of South Africa, with arms for struggle against the MPLA. After the MPLA emerged victorious from this war, Peking refused to recognise the lawful government of the PRA and began to support still more actively the anti-government groupings, by using for the purpose not only its Zaire allies, but also the South African regime. According to the London newspaper SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, Chinese-made arms now go to Zaire and are then shipped to South Africa, wherefrom they go, across the territory of Namibia, to the UNITA bandits who are trained by Chilean mercenaries sent in by Pinochet, with the money paid out by the racists. The alliance of the racists and the Maoists against Angola has gone so far that J. Barret, director of the Johannesburg Institute of International Relations, in an interview with the South African newspaper RAND DAILY MAIL, openly urged South African Prime Minister Vorster to "cooperate with China in Angola."

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To judge by the latest reports, Peking intends to take under its wing still another anti-Angolan separatist grouping, FLEC. The president of this puppet organisation, H. Nzita, who is financed by Mobutu and the oil monopolies of the USA and France, has accepted, according to an AP report, an invitation from the Chinese Government to pay an official visit to Peking. By inviting Nzita, the AP correspondent says, Peking has recognized the secession of Cabinda Enclave, the oil-producing area of basic importance for the Angolan economy.

By making Angola, which is at the forward edge of struggle against racism and neocolonialism in Africa, the main target of its subversion, Peking has placed itself among the enemies of the entire national-liberation movement, of the unity of the African peoples and of their struggle for independence and freedom. "The PRC", the Revolutionary Council of the PRA, the supreme organ of power in the republic, says in its statement: "is pursuing a treacherous sinister policy toward People's Angola, a policy of support for the imperialist forces and the disruptive groupings."

PRC FOCUSES EXPANSIONIST PLANS ON INDIA, S.E. ASIA

OW280519Y Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0630 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Reiterating India's intention to recover territory occupied by China, Indian Prime Minister Desai said at a recent press conference in New Delhi: I will fulfill my promise to recover the national territory, which we have not abandoned. Mr. Desai emphasized: However, I disapprove [words indistinct] in order to recover the territory. In connection with this, our station observer comments:

As you know, Indian Government officials have recently stated their intention to recover the territory that China seized by force. Indian Government officials made these statements in response to gestures made by Peking to normalize relations with neighboring countries. At the same time, New Delhi has repeatedly stressed that relations between the two countries can be completely normalized only when China returns the territory to India.

Sino-Indian relations have been strained for almost 2 decades. The fault lies with the Chinese side. In the late 1950's, the Maoist leadership unexpectedly claimed a vast expanse of Indian territory. The Indian Government rejected the claim as groundless and, at the same time, expressed willingness to solve all pending problems through negotiations. Nevertheless, Peking adopted a different approach by invading the neighboring country. As a result of the large-scale military action in 1962, China occupied [words indistinct] nearly 40,000 square kilometers of Indian territory. This territory is that which Indian Prime Minister Desai referred to at his recent New Delhi press conference. However, the present Chinese leaders never express willingness to return territories seized from neighboring countries. On the contrary, when discussing normalization of relations with India, Peking suggests that New Delhi postpone the settlement of the territorial question indefinitely. At the same time, Peking has taken various steps to develop territories seized from neighboring countries. It was reported recently that the highway from the frontier bureau [as heard] of the Sinkiang Autonomous Region to Pakistan through the Karakoram Mountains had been completed. Indian Prime Minister Desai said: Karakoram Pass belongs to India. We shall clarify this point when we discuss the territorial question with the Chinese side.

The justness of India's stand on the territorial question is unquestionable. Endorsing the annexation of a country's own territory by another state is tantamount to setting a dangerous precedent, because other countries plotting expansionist schemes against neighboring countries may follow this example. It is the present Peking leaders who are engaging in precisely this kind of scheming. For example, Peking argues that over 120,000 square kilometers of Indian territory is under dispute. Endorsing the annexation of a country's own territory encourages aggressors. What makes this even more dangerous is that the present Chinese leaders have actually advanced territorial claims on almost all neighboring countries. Thus, Peking has groundlessly claimed 200 islands in the South China Sea, which are claimed by many Southeast Asian countries. Moreover, the present Chinese leaders have pursued an aggressive policy toward China's southern neighbors. Vietnam has become another object of Peking's hostile activities because its uncompromising struggle against imperialist aggression and principled stand towards the cause of peace have won worldwide (?acclaim).

HUANG HUA'S ZAIRIAN VISIT INDICATES COMPLICITY WITH WEST

LD290935Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Article by M. Georgiyev: "Under the Protection of Legionnaires"]

[Text] A recent edition of PEOPLE'S DAILY was devoted to Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's visit to Zaire. The newspaper contains a photograph of the minister during a trip to Lubumbashi, the major city in Shaba Province, where the people's uprising occurred and where NATO forces were dispatched to suppress it.

In an attempt to fabricate a pretext for the interference, the imperialists began, as is known, to claim that responsibility for the uprising lay with...the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Maoists added their voice to the chorus of slanderers. They were ready, as a Chinese saying goes, "to wreath themselves in foam and leap into the blazing fire." Before visiting the site of the uprising, Huang Hua approved the measures to smother the people's rebellion. He welcomed the NATO countries' armed interference in Zaire, and maliciously attacked the USSR and Cuba.

In this edition of PEOPLE'S DAILY there is, in addition to the photograph, extensive praise of the arrival of foreign forces in Shaba and of the presentation of medals to legionnaires for crimes committed on Zairian soil. Thus, Peking patently welcomed events that had been condemned by the entire world.

Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH reported from Lubumbashi in connection with Huang Hua's arrival: "In this city guarded by soldiers of the French Foreign Legion and Belgian paratroopers...tight security measures have been adopted." I should think so. The PRC foreign minister in Zaire under the protection of legionnaires--is this not eloquent evidence of how far Peking has gone in its betrayal of the interests of the peoples of the developing countries, in particular the peoples of the African Continent?

LD291044Y Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

LD281838Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

USSR'S DOLGIKH MEETS WITH VISITING CPCZ OFFICIAL

LD281940Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has been in the Soviet Union from 26-28 June. He acquainted himself with the experience of work of the CPSU in directing the development of industry, shopping and consumer services for the population.

Comrade Haman had meetings and conversations with Dolgikh, secretary of the Central Committee of the party, and also in the departments of heavy industry, building, transport and communications, shopping and consumer services of the CPSU Central Committee.

'FRICTION, DIFFERENCES' MARK EEC MINISTERS' SESSION

LD281402Y Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

["Friction and Differences"--TASS headline]

[Text] Luxembourg, June 28, TASS--A session of the Ministerial Council of the EEC at foreign ministers' level ended here in an atmosphere of friction and differences. Its participants, who should have prepared a summit meeting of "little Europe" in Bremen early next July, failed to reach agreement on a number of problems.

Contradictions emerged in defining the strategy for improving the common, national currencies, and in combatting unemployment inside the community.

EEC policy in stabilizing national currencies remained an open question. The ministers confined themselves to the decision to study in this connection the results of the meeting in Hamburg between FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, held last week.

Attempts by the FRG and France to solve the urgent currency problem proceeding from their own national interests, aroused dissatisfaction amidst other partners in the EEC. The Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet regarded this as a desire to set up "something like a directorium inside the EEC, which would dictate terms to the other EEC member countries". The Netherlands Minister Christoph van der Klaauw also expressed his opposition to the tactics of Bonn and Paris.

The session participants also failed to endorse a joint document on the main trends of energy development in the Community in next several years.

WEST CANNOT PLAY DOWN IMPLICATIONS OF ARMS SALES TO PRC

LD290905Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Sergeyev article: "A Disturbing Tendency"]

[Text] More and more new reports are appearing in the foreign press on the increasing contacts and ties between Peking and government and military-industrial circles in Western countries with a view to China's purchasing modern military hardware and equipment. In Peking they are specifically interested in a very wide range of hardware, equipment, instruments and materials for military purposes. A number of contracts are ready to be signed, business talks are being held with firms from several West European states, and an active exchange of military delegations is taking place.

Striving to lessen the natural anxiety of broad circles of the public concerning the increasing cooperation between NATO states and China in the military sphere, Western mass information media stress that as yet this is restricted to the "familiarization" of emissaries from Peking with models of the latest arms and hardware in West European countries, and, they say, contracts and agreements are not yet being signed. China, they say, has not made official requests to the governments of the countries on this question, and so forth.

At the same time certain of the most reactionary politicians and press organs, who zealously advocate the broader use of the "Chinese card" against the Soviet Union and the socialist community, are imposing on the public the idea that the governments of NATO countries are underactive on this question and are not going far enough to meet Peking's demands for "defensive" weapons. [paragraph continued]

And now in the British Parliament members of the Conservative opposition are interrogating the defense secretary, with partiality, on the prospects for selling China the British Harrier, the vertical takeoff military plane that Peking started to show an interest in some years ago. And the London DAILY TELEGRAPH is accusing the government of delaying a solution to the question of this deal and thereby "irritating" the Chinese, so that now, the newspaper writes, "if the Chinese are offered something better, say, by the United States, they will buy it."

The government hurries to justify itself in reply, stating, as its representative Winterbottom did in the British House of Lords and as Defense Secretary Mulley later confirmed, that it is prepared to examine the question of the sale of Harrier planes to Peking and it is up to the Chinese side.

It is hard to escape the impression that certain forces, representing in the first instance the military-industrial interests of leading Western states, are deliberately fanning a propagandist ruse and about the bright prospects of the "Chinese market" for weapons and the danger of being "too late" for the slice of the pie. This is being done in order to push the main problem aside.

This consists in the fact that the NATO countries are embarking increasingly clearly on a course of military cooperation with Maoist China and strengthening its military potential, regarding this course as an important element in the "pressure" on the Soviet Union and as a means of intensifying tension in Chinese-Soviet relations. At the same time they want to hide from the public the inevitable consequence of such a course: its very serious negative effect on the whole political climate of relations between socialist and capitalist states in Europe and other parts of the world.

It is no secret that this dangerous policy is not the fruit of independent activity by individual governments, still less of this or that private company, but has its source in a coordinated line on the part of the NATO bloc.

It is reported, for instance, that the Committee of Western Countries for the Exportation of Strategic Goods, which sits in Paris and in which the U.S. holds the decisive word, has a positive attitude to the sale of weapons to Peking. It is also reported that the United States, whose official representatives do not stop saying that their country "has no plans to sell weapons to the PRC," approves the sale of arms and hardware to Peking by its allies.

As is apparent from all these facts, some people approach the question of the West supplying weapons to Peking as an object of speculative political combinations and a means of blackmailing the socialist states, as a contribution to the creation of an "eastern NATO." But those who make such calculations must be aware that the broad public by no means intends to ignore the dangerous consequences of the policy of encouraging and kindling the militarist, great-power ambitions of the present Peking leadership. It is aware of the genuine scale of the threat arising from this policy for the cause of universal peace and international cooperation and for the security of those very Western countries whose governments show an inclination to arm Peking, closing their eyes to its instigatory, provocative course in the world arena. That is why some people are trying so persistently to instill in the broad public in the West the idea of the more or less routine and purely "business" nature of talks and agreements with Peking on military questions. However, these maneuvers must not conceal the real disturbing facts.

WEU 'OBEDIENT INSTRUMENT' OF REACTIONARY CIRCLES

LD290937Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[From the Col M. Ponomarev international military-political review: "At NATO's Bidding"]

[Text] A routine session of the Western European Union (WEU) Assembly was held this week in Paris. This union, which is comprised of Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, is one of the elements of imperialism's bloc strategy.

Let us remind readers that the WEU was created in 1955 on the basis of the then existing Western Union. The establishment of the WEU at the height of the cold war and the FRG's inclusion in it was required by the Western powers in order to obtain a formal reason for accelerating the rearming of West Germany and its entry into NATO. The WEU is now a closed military-political grouping of a number of capitalist states closely linked with the main imperialist military bloc--the North Atlantic bloc. The WEU Assembly is one of the union's leading organs.

Presently the WEU serves as one of the levers with whose help the United States imposes its political course on the West European states. The imperialist forces are using the WEU to organize a new conspiracy against peace, detente and the peoples' freedom. The results of the union's assembly session attest to this.

The British Conservative F. Bennett delivered a report at the assembly under the pretentious title of "China and European Security." He openly propagandized the "total identity of the views and interests of China and West Europe in joint actions against the USSR" and called upon the countries of the WEU and North Atlantic bloc to expand military cooperation with Peking. F. Bennett urgently recommended helping China modernize its armed forces by selling it Western weapons.

A number of other participants in the session came out in support of broad help for China. Obviously, like Washington, they would not be against playing the "Chinese card" in the global game. However, some of the more sober-minded delegates at the assembly expressed their disagreement with this course, which is dangerous for European peoples and the entire world. "It is impossible to arm China and simultaneously continue the process of detente," Social Democrat M. Gessner, representative of the FRG Bundestag, declared, for example. The sale of arms to China, he stressed, could have fatal consequences for the cause of peace.

The socialist J. Peridier, a French participant in the session, expressed his fears and doubts over F. Bennett's appeals.

The discussion of the second question--on "security in the Mediterranean"--also generated certain differences. But the resolution adopted in fact contains an appeal to extend NATO control over many countries of the Mediterranean, to make new efforts to include Spain in the North Atlantic bloc and to increase military expenditure. It must also be noted that in the last few days another two member states of NATO and the WEU--Holland and Italy--have officially decided on a 3-percent increase in their annual military budgets.

A key place at the session was taken by a question which was formulated thus: "European security and African problems." There is no doubt that these problems have recently acquired particular acuteness. [paragraph continues]

"The growth of tension on the African Continent as a result of the aggressive actions of a group of leading NATO countries led by the United States," a Soviet Government statement notes, "is generating justifiable concern among peace-loving states." However, the resolution adopted by the WEU Assembly has nothing in common with this concern. It points to measures which could only further exacerbate the situation in this region of the world since it envisages the preservation and consolidation of the multinational companies' positions in Africa and support for the racist regimes in the south of the continent and proclaims the "right" of Western powers to armed suppression of the growing struggle of the African peoples for freedom, independence and social progress.

Thus, the results of the WEU Assembly session again demonstrated that this military-political grouping is nothing but an obedient instrument in the hands of the most reactionary minded circles of the imperialist powers.

NATO'S GENERAL HAIG CALLS ON BLOC TO INCREASE ACTIVITY

LD281630Y Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, June 28 TASS--A two-day conference of representatives of governments, parliaments, businessmen and experts of the NATO member-countries ended here. The conference participants, the NOUVELLE ATLANTIQUE reports, discussed standardization of armaments and military equipment of NATO armies, exchange of armaments between the USA and the West European partners. The programme of developing missile techniques, including cruise missiles, was considered and plans for increasing the numbers and designing new types of helicopters and planes were discussed.

General Haig, the supreme NATO commander Europe, said that this military alliance must not confine its activities in Europe alone. Prettling on a notorious "Soviet menace," he called for expanding the sphere of operation of the North Atlantic bloc to the entire world, specifically, to the African Continent and the Indian Ocean.

The general qualified as shortsighted the position of some members of the bloc which are afraid of intervening in the affairs of states of other continents.

He also urged strengthening of NATO ties with China. He emphasized that they must realize the need of normalizing relations with Peking.

Political commentators regard the Brussels meeting as the beginning of the implementation of the programme of further stepping up the arms race, recently adopted at the NATO Council session in Washington.

FIRST SPANISH WORKERS COMMISSIONS CONGRESS OPENS

LD281421Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev report: "First Congress"]

[Text] Madrid, 21 June--The First Congress of the Workers Commissions Trade Union Association has opened in the Spanish capital. Some 1,543 emissaries from all the country's provinces and also about 30 foreign delegations, including a delegation of Soviet trade unions led by I.M. Vladychenko, secretary of the AUCCTU, took part in the work of the congress.

Delivering a report to the congress, Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the Workers Commissions, stated that the main condition for the success of the democratic forces is the strengthening of the unity of actions of the working people against the coercion of capital.

FAVORABLE FRG ATTITUDES RESULTING FROM BREZHNEV'S VISIT

LD281041Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov article: "The FRG: Depth of Influence"]

[Text] Bonn, June--A month and a half is too short a time to realize all the potential opportunities opened up by such an important event in the history of Soviet-West German relations as the official visit to the FRG by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, in early May this year. However, even in this period a great deal has happened which has shown the visit's tremendous significance and the depth of its influence both on the development of ties between the USSR and the FRG, and on the atmosphere in Europe.

Twice in that time the FRG parliament has examined foreign policy problems. One Bundestag session was entirely devoted to discussing the results of the high-ranking Soviet guest's visit. For what are the parliamentary debates notable? The great positive significance of the conversations and talks and the need for an orientation toward long-term prospects in relations with the Soviet Union are acknowledged not only by the ruling parties but even by the opposition. It is true that the "yes" of the conservative Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU-CSU] bloc is surrounded by all kinds of "ifs" and "buts." But the opinion is often expressed here that this is a kind of bridge along which the opposition could emerge from quagmire of the past and leave the trenches of open struggle against detente. If this was confirmed in practice in the future, then new features would undoubtedly appear in the political life of the FRG. But this is already apparent: The ideas of peaceful coexistence with socialist states have received such broad dissemination and recognition in the country that to deny the value of these ideas or to pass over them in silence has become impossible for any of the influential parties.

Evidence of the changes in the way of thinking both among ordinary people in the Federal Republic and among many political figures is provided by various details and individual episodes in local political life. For instance, during the discussion of questions of the country's foreign policy Bundestag deputies gave an ovation when H. Schmidt stated: "L.I. Brezhnev described our talks as being necessary, meaningful and useful. I fully support this evaluation. The frank and trusting nature of our talks on bilateral ties and on international development constitutes a level of progress in relations with one another which a decade ago would have been considered completely impossible."

A special role in achieving this progress undoubtedly belongs to meetings at the highest level. Their influence is a constant factor. It activates work in deepening cooperation in all spheres of life.

This can be traced most visibly in the sphere of economic ties. For instance, very recently the efficiency coefficient of the work of many sections of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has risen perceptibly. The injection of healthy optimism given it by the participants in the summit meeting and the 25-year prospects opened up by the agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation have created an atmosphere of mutual good will. Preparation has now begun for the next session of the intergovernmental commission, scheduled for Moscow this time.

The effectiveness of the activity of various groups of experts who seek out potentials for cooperation in individual spheres can be judged if only from the work of the group of specialists in useful minerals. This work culminated in the signing of a joint protocol. It reflects long-term questions of cooperation. Among them are the prospecting for and enrichment of lean chrome ores and other minerals and the expansion of contacts in the sphere of geophysical research.

These are only some of one group's plans. Great hopes also rest on the work of experts from the two countries in machine-tool building, chemicals and other fields. FRG Minister of Economics Lambsdorff, in a talk with your PRAVDA correspondent, expressed satisfaction with the first results which have been achieved. "L.I. Brezhnev's visit," the minister stated, "gave new impetus to the development of our cooperation."

In past years the fruitful practice of concentrating the two sides' efforts on the most important and effective problems and on major projects has become established in Soviet-West German relations. During L.I. Brezhnev's first visit to the FRG 5 years ago a decision in principle was reached on Soviet-West German cooperation in the construction of the Oskol electrometallurgical combine, where steel smelting will take place bypassing the blast-furnace process. Talks have now begun on another major project--the Tomsk chemicals complex. On the West German side a consortium which will include major firms is being created to participate in its erection.

"The national economy of the Soviet Union and the economy of the FRG," Chancellor Schmidt noted in his speech to parliament, "will be able to supplement each other to a more significant extent than at present. The two countries are at a high level of development.... This opens up good prospects for cooperation and collaboration."

Apart from the economic effect, considerable potential political opportunities have arisen in mutually advantageous cooperation. The federal chancellor spoke of how they are assessed here in a recent interview: "The more firmly we are linked economically, the further the danger of serious political or military conflicts will retreat into the background."

The increased level of mutual trust made it possible during the visit to formulate a series of positions defining the directions of collaboration between the two countries in the international arena, above all in the sphere of developing political detente and supplementing it with measures in the military sphere. Now, after only 6 weeks, these positions are being met increasingly often in international practice, figure in conferences and "fight" in sectors where detente is subjected to attacks from its opponents.

It must be said that Soviet-West German cooperation still has influential ill-wishers. Soon after the visit they raised a propagandist fuss, stating that the FRG is threatened with the danger of "imperceptibly falling into a state of dependence on the USSR." Outright falsifications have also come into circulation. The comparison of the FRG's present course with Bismarck's policy in relation to Russia put forward by H. Schmidt in an interview has been represented, in particular, by the American press as a sign of a "secret deal" between the FRG and the USSR, directed against the United States. Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher had to issue a special denial in the Bundestag. He quoted the chancellor's actual words. It turned out that a parallel with Bismarck's policy, as Schmidt said, can only be found in the fact that he was "a man who knew that it was necessary to live in peace with the Russia of those days, as with the Soviet Union today, and to work on strengthening that peace."

The idea of the need to work on strengthening peace is forging a path in various strata of West German society. How close this idea is to the broad masses is indicated by this episode. Before the visit of the high-ranking Soviet guest Cologne workers wrote in meter-high letters on a factory wall facing the road along which L.I. Brezhnev was to pass: "We are for friendship with the Soviet Union!" But in the morning it was discovered that, over night, someone had disfigured the inscription. The workers did not give up. They mobilized their friends from the local fire brigade and with the help of their equipment and by joint efforts they restored the slogan, which contained what they believed must be said for all to hear....

It is now possible to find much evidence of the dissemination of the ideas of neighborliness. But we must take into account the considerable influence on foreign policy orientation--in particular that of the conservative forces in the FRG--which is exerted on the country, as before, by its senior NATO partner--the United States. The 15-year arms program imposed on NATO countries in Washington puts a heavy load not only on the FRG budget: In the race for more and more new weapons systems, as reasonable voices often warn here, the element of contradiction may increase in politics and the danger of losing the orientation toward detente may arise.

However, there are no grounds for changing Bonn's new Ostpolitik. Moreover, this would be fraught with dangerous complications. This has been stated quite clearly in the Bundestag. For the FRG, as was stated on behalf of the social democratic faction in parliament by H. Ehmke, one of its leaders, detente is of particular significance. It is precisely this policy which has saved the country from the foreign policy isolation which threatened it.

...Thus all that has been achieved in relations between the USSR and the FRG is common property. It is worth protecting and augmenting. Such is the firm opinion of the absolute majority of the West German population. This evaluation is confirmed by the active deeds of the FRG working people, such as the recent mass demonstrations for an end to the arms race and for the continuation of the detente policy. When you look at the endless line of those who come out against attempts to return the world to the times of the cold war you understand how unwaveringly the desire to live by the laws of peace and good-will is established among the people.

SOVIET-FINNISH BROADCASTING PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD261728Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0957 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki--A working protocol has been signed here on exchanges in the field of television and radio broadcasting for 1978-1979 between the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Finnish radio and television.

The protocol calls for the exchange of television newsreels and films, television and radio programs, extensive television programs devoted to the national holidays of the Soviet Union and Finland, materials on the Soviet-Finnish friendship month, and so on. Particular attention has been paid to cooperation in devising programs devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, and to the many-sided relations of the two countries in various spheres of the economy, culture and sport.

III. 29 Jun 78

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
M I D D L E E A S T & N O R T H A F R I C A

F 1

'SINISTER ALLIANCE' ENDANGERS INDEPENDENCE OF GULF PEOPLES

LD281822Y Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

["Who Stands To Win?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 28 TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

Current events in the south of the Arabian Peninsula indicate that reactionary forces are trying to capitalise on the tense situation for striking a blow at progressive forces in the area and for interfering in the internal affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Discussing the death of President al-Ghashmi of the Yemeni Arab Republic, commentators recall that his predecessor in the post of head of state, Ibrahim al-Hamdi, was also murdered, and also on the eve of a planned trip to Aden for talks on strengthening relations between north and south Yemen. The Paris paper LE FIGARO points out in this connection that Saudi Arabia is resisting tooth and nail any rapprochement between north and south Yemen.

Noteworthy is the fact that Riyadh was amazingly quickly capable of "clearing up" the so-far very mysterious circumstances of the attempt on Al-Ghashmi's life and hastened to accuse the leadership of south Yemen of the crime. Such a position taken by Saudi Arabia doubtless served as a signal to the internal reaction in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to launch an attack against the gains of the revolution. The Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR writes that the conspirators established secret ties with Saudi Arabia, promising to establish in the country a reactionary regime to its liking. Naturally, the course towards normalization of relations with San'a', the course towards progressive socio-economic reforms implemented by the PDYR, by no means suits Riyadh.

The ruling circles of Saudi Arabia and other feudal-monarchic regimes, as well as those who stand behind them, are interested not in strengthening good-neighbourly relations between San'a' and the progressive regime in Aden, but in playing off one country against the other, in sowing all kinds of controversies and perhaps even in provoking an armed conflict, which the reactionary forces and their sponsors could (use) for their selfish ends. These aims include attempts to knock together a so-called "security alliance" in that region based on conservative forces and under their own aegis, or to be more precise, some "mini-bloc" that could make it possible to turn the Red Sea into a kind of a "closed sea" of reactionary regimes.

The plan enjoys the active support of [words indistinct] including military support. Today every fifth dollar out of the [words indistinct] foreign military facilities goes to Saudi Arabia.

The NATO neocolonialists, and Washington first of all, needed the Red Sea variant of the "mini-bloc" for protecting the oil [words indistinct] Western monopolies, for struggle against progressive Arab states, the press underlines. Such actions are part and parcel of Western imperialist designs against the countries of the Red Sea basin and the Persian Gulf, points out the Iraqi paper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B. Their goal is to force Arab regimes to conduct a policy favourable to the USA.

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F 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

The sinister alliance of neocolonialism, imperialism and local reaction is fraught with a real danger to the independence of the region's peoples. It is a danger of which the abortive plot against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen reminds us once again.

REPORTS ON CUBAN, GDR, USSR SOLDIERS IN PDY 'ABSURD'

LD281848Y Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

["Another Round of Falsities"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS--TASS commentator Aleksey Petrov writes: The FRANCE PRESSE agency has disseminated a note from the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' which, referring in turn now to Western diplomatic sources in Paris, now to some "observers" maintains that about 500 Cuban soldiers were brought to south Yemen from Ethiopia during the last two days. As if this is not enough, the paper alleges that "thousands of soldiers" from the USSR, Cuba and the GDR are already present in south Yemen.

It would seem that the array of references and "sources" is rather involved. Moreover, this blatant lie amazingly resembles the fabrications about the "involvement" of the Soviet Union, Cuba and the GDR in the Zaire events, recently spread by bourgeois propaganda. This worn record of misinformation becomes no more convincing because of endless repeats. Of course, there are no soldiers from the USSR, Cuba or the GDR in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. All this is a fabrication from beginning to end. The ears of professional slanderers stick out a mile from this story.

Who needed a repetition of absurd inventions, and why? There is no doubt they are disseminated by quarters which would like to distract attention from their own interference in the internal affairs of other countries. It looks like now these quarters are seeking to exacerbate the situation in still another area of the world.

ACCOMPLICES IN ATTEMPTED COUP IN PDY NAMED, SENTENCED

LD281352Y Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Aden, June 28, TASS--It was announced here that former chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Salim Subayyi' 'Ali, who made an attempt to stage a coup d'etat, has been sentenced to death. The sentence of the special court endorsed by the Presidential Council has been executed. Also tried in court were two of his accomplices, who took an active part in the plot, Salih Ghanim Salih, governor of the third province, and 'Ali Salim al-A'war. They were also sentenced to supreme penalty.

SOVIET OFFICIALS SIGN YAR BOOK OF CONDOLENCES

LD282226Y Moscow TASS in English 2141 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--Today, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Vatchenko, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko and Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR Army General Semen Kurkotkin visited the Embassy of the Yemen Arab Republic in Moscow to express their condolences with the tragic death of the president of the Yemen Arab Republic, Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, and signed the mourning book of condolences.

YASIR 'ARAFAT CITED ON U.S. ATTEMPTS AGAINST PALESTINIANS

LD281644Y Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

["Conspiracy Against Palestinians"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, June 28, TASS--The attempts to wipe out the Palestinian resistance movement do not stop for a single day. These attempts are directed by Washington, said chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasar 'Arafat addressing a mass meeting in southern Lebanon. It was the United States which organized and directed the latest Israeli aggression against Lebanon which had as its basic aim the physical annihilation of the Palestine resistance movement and the undermining of the determination of the Arab people of Palestine to continue their struggle. The U.S. plans were foiled by the heroic resistance of the Palestinian fighters and the Lebanese patriots.

At the moment, said the PLO Executive Committee chairman, the United States is conspiring with Israel and Egypt in their attempts "to solve" the Palestinian problem by placing the Western Bank of the Jordan under the joint control of Israel and Jordan, and giving the control of the Gaza Strip to Egypt.

Yet, stressed Yasar 'Arafat, the Palestinians will do everything in their power to stop these plans. They will not be intimidated by the threats of the United States and imperialist agents in the Arab world. Any solution of the problem will be a Palestinian solution.

ARMED CONSERVATIVES IN LEBANON REINFORCING POSITIONS

LD281220Y Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 28, TASS--The situation in southern Lebanon remains tense. Armed formations of the Lebanese conservative forces, that illegally occupied a 3-7 kilometre wide strip along the southern frontier of the country, continue reinforcing their positions, openly collaborating with the Israeli military men. They still prevent full implementation of the U.N. Security Council's resolutions which called for the transfer of the entire south Lebanese territory to the provisional control of the international force and the restoration of the sovereignty of the lawful Lebanese authorities there.

Dispatches from the south report that throughout yesterday artillery of the conservatives was shelling the Al-Khuraybah district where the U.N. interim force is located. There were armed clashes between units of the international force and rightwing-Christian patrols, which staged provocations, seeking to break into populated centres controlled by the U.N. force. They wounded an officer of the U.N. force in the Haim district. Conservative formations also shelled the districts Rashayya al-Fukhkar, Bint Jubayl, and Ibil as-Saqt. Large fires broke out there and orchards and vineyards were seriously damaged. Such actions of the rightwing forces encounter vigorous resistance by the population of the south Lebanese districts. Teir-Harfa villagers repelled detachments of the conservatives, which tried to arrest several of their fellow villagers. People of the Ain-Ata village followed their example and prevented rightwing-Christian thugs from searching a number of homes.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

H 1

BREZHNEV, GROMYKO WELCOME MADAGASCAR'S RATSIRAKA TO USSR

LD290822Y Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29. TASS--President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has arrived on an official visit here today at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo airport he was welcomed by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other Soviet officials as well as Ambassador of Madagascar to the Soviet Union Frederic Randriamananjy, diplomats of a number of countries and representatives of the working people of Moscow. A guard of honour of infantrymen, airmen and seamen was mustered in the airfield. Didier Ratsiraka and Leonid Brezhnev inspected the guard of honour. The band struck the national anthems of Madagascar and the Soviet Union. The streets and squares, through which the motorcade accompanied with an escort of honour of motorcyclists went, were decorated with the flags of the two countries and posters with greetings.

CAPE VERDE REFUTES 'INVENTIONS' ABOUT SOVIET NAVAL BASE

LD291824Y Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bissau, June 28. TASS--A communique published by the general information directorate of the Republic of The Cape Verde Islands emphatically refutes inventions by the British paper SUNDAY TELEGRAPH about Soviet intentions to build a naval base in the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands and use the airport on Sal Island as a stop-over point when ferrying Cuban troops and materials to the People's Republic of Angola. The republic's foreign-policy course, the document underlines, is based on the principles of the non-alignment policy and the republic's government will not permit the establishment of foreign war bases on the territory of the archipelago, nor the use of the country's airports for ferrying troops and materials to the detriment of the security of African states.

ETHIOPIAN LEADER URGES UNITY OF PROGRESSIVE FORCES

LD271420Y Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 27. TASS--International imperialism, headed by the United States, tries to undermine the Ethiopian revolution and with this object in view renders all-round support to the forces of internal and external reaction, supplying them with up-to-date weapons, staging armed provocations and economic diversion. This was stated by Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, the secretary-general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia. He was speaking in the "Tatek" military camp near Addis Ababa at a celebration meeting, marking the first anniversary of the people's militia. In face of the machinations of our enemies, he said, it is the duty of all Ethiopian patriots to strengthen in every way the fighting unity of the progressive forces, to help the army and people's militia, to raise their political level and organization. It is imperative to close the ranks to give a vigorous rebuff to the imperialists, who seek to frustrate the building of a new society of equality and social justice in Ethiopia. Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress highly assessed the contribution of the people's militia, whose ranks include the finest representatives of the workers and peasants, to the defence of the revolutionary gains of the Ethiopian working people.

LD240236Y Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

The sides reached agreement on the inclusion of a Russian-language course in the programme of training students at Kabul University and other educational establishments in the country. Also signed was an inter-governmental protocol on the equivalence of documents of secondary and higher education and of scientific degrees of the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

LD241000Y Moscow Tass in English 2055 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

The prime minister condemned propaganda and subversion against Afghanistan in and beyond the country. Those who under the cover of Islam instigate people to actions against national interests, he said, must know that our people's government will destroy any enemies from whatever side they may threaten Afghanistan.

In his statement the prime minister also dwelt on Afghanistan's five-year development plan. This plan is now being drafted and will soon be launched. Implementation of this plan is now being drafted and of the land reform will do much good to 25 million Afghans who will thus be delivered from discrimination and will get bread, shelter and clothes..

RAHMAN DISBANDS CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL, ESTABLISHES CABINET

LD291018Y Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 29 Jun 78 20

Ziaur Rahman took the oath of the members of the new cabinet which includes some members of the former Consultative Council and representatives of the parties, which nominated him to run for presidency in the elections held on June 3 this year.

AKAHATA CONDEMNS PRC APPROACH TO TREATY WITH JAPAN

LD290729Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev dispatch: "The Japanese Communist Party's Position"]

[Text] Tokyo, 25 June--In connection with the Japanese Government's decision to resume talks with Peking on concluding a "peace and friendship treaty", the newspaper AKAHATA, organ of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee, today published an article setting forth the JCP's position on the question of Japanese-Chinese relations.

The article points out that Prime Minister Fukuda's decision to resume the talks with Peking was adopted both under pressure from Washington and by virtue of certain private internal political considerations. In this connection, it emphasizes that it is inappropriate for the government to subordinate its foreign policy to any narrow party or factional ends and that the Japanese Government should pursue an independent diplomatic course in accordance with the interests of the Japanese people during the upcoming talks. The article thoroughly condemns Peking's unacceptable solicitations to include in the text of the Japanese-Chinese treaty an article on "the two countries' joint opposition to hegemonism," since according to Peking's plans, this article is designed to realize only their anti-Soviet policy, which is unrelated to Japan's national interests. Advocating the strengthening of peace and Japan's friendship with all countries, the newspaper insists on excluding from the text of the treaty any articles that oblige Japan to form a bloc with Peking or to take actions against third countries.

The article sharply criticizes the great-power policy of the Chinese leadership and its repeated attempts to interfere in the JCP's affairs and impose its anti-Soviet political policy on the Japanese democratic movement. A significant place in the article is allocated to showing Peking's unprincipledness and inconsistency in its approach to the Japanese-U.S. military "security threat." Having completely changed its former position, the Chinese leadership currently openly supports the Japanese-U.S. military cooperation based on the "security treat" and the revival of Japanese militarism--which fundamentally contradicts the interests of Japan's progressive forces, the cause of international peace and the tasks of the national liberation movement. Helping to strengthen U.S. supremacy in Asia, this new Chinese position, the article points out, at the same time harms the interests and security of the Japanese people.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTRY PUBLISHES SOLIDARITY MEMORANDUM

LD281220Y Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, June 28, TASS--Marking the month of international solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the unification of the country on the peaceful and democratic basis, the Foreign Ministry of the Korean Democratic People's Republic [DPRK] published a memorandum noting, in particular, that under the cover of "the withdrawal of American troops" in the south of the peninsula, Korea continues to build-up its military forces to support South Korean puppets and perpetuate the division of the country.

The memorandum gives a number of facts of the South African [as received] Government using the assistance of the USA to actively mobilise the material and people resources for the preparations of a war, mounting military hysteria and enmity between the south and the north.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
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Advance troops are being concentrated in the military-demarcation line area. More frequent have become violations of the truce agreement. South Korea conducts frequent South Korean-U.S. joint military manoeuvres.

All this is taking place under the cover of "the withdrawal of troops", says the memorandum by the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK. These provocative activities by the internal and external elements are directly connected with the propaganda assertions of "the threat against the south", of "the maintenance of the balance of forces," and are labeled a certain "compensation" for the withdrawal of the American troops. But it is well-known that all this campaign against "the threat from the north" is another trick to cover up the aggressive claims.

All those who value peace and justice, stresses the memorandum, should pay close attention to the situation in Korea which at the moment presents a concentration of imperialist aggressive plans in Asia.

The just struggle of the Korean people for peace and peaceful unification of the country evokes an active support and solidarity from the world peace forces. The Korean people are inspired by the support and solidarity of the governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries for their just struggle. The people of Korea express their deep gratitude for this help and solidarity.

On the occasion of the month of solidarity, concludes the memorandum, the Government of the DPRK and all the Korean people express their belief that the governments of different countries, the organizations of solidarity with the Korean people and all the democratic organizations will use the month of solidarity, like they did in the past, to express their sharp condemnation of the criminal activities of the internal and foreign belligerent elements who are trying to unleash a new war in Korea, will increase their just demands of the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Korea, and will expand their solidarity movement in support of the just struggle of the Korean people for peace and independent and peaceful unification of the country.

DPRK Unification Efforts Cited

LD290927Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[N. Kozlov article: "Solidarity Month"]

[Text] At the decision of the WPC the traditional month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis is beginning. It will last from 25 June through 27 July. The choice of this period was not accidental. It commemorates the aggression unleashed on 25 June 1950 by the U.S. and South Korean military against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] and the defeat of the aggressors who were forced to sign a truce on 27 July.

During the war, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries gave the Korean people all-round support. The Korean working people, relying on the fraternal solidarity and assistance of the socialist countries, quickly overcame the consequences of the aggression and began socialist building. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance concluded between the USSR and the DPRK in 1961 is playing an important role here.

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The DPRK is constantly pursuing a policy to reunify the country on a peaceful democratic basis. As a result, a dialog began in 1972 between the DPRK and South Korea: A "Joint Statement by North and South Korea" was signed according to which the settlement of the Korea problem must be achieved by peaceful means, without outside interference and with the help of the consolidation of national forces. But the South Korean puppet authorities wrecked the bilateral dialog.

The Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and the DPRK Government continued their efforts to search for a solution acceptable to both sides. However, the DPRK's constructive proposals constantly encountered the stubborn resistance of the United States and their puppets in Seoul. Pak Chong-hui's regime gives a hostile reception to all the DPRK's proposals regarding questions of the country's unification and continues to pursue a policy of maintaining the division of Korea and of inciting tension on the Korean Peninsula. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the main obstacle on the path of a peaceful solution to the Korean problem is the presence of foreign forces in the south of the peninsula.

The just cause of the Korean people receives full support from the world's peace-loving progressive forces. The world public demands that the United States stop its reckless playing with fire and fulfill the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly session on the withdrawal of troops from the Korean Peninsula without delay.

The Korean people's struggle is close to Soviet hearts. True to their international duty, the working people of the Soviet Union, their trade unions and public organizations support the peace-loving policy of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Government and demand the immediate withdrawal of American forces from South Korea. Millions of Soviet working people welcomed the DPRK's memorandum on the situation in the Korean Peninsula, which contains a decisive condemnation of the policy of the United States, the Japanese authorities and the South Korean regime aimed at continuing the division of Korea.

The solidarity month will be an expression of the consistent support for the struggle of the fraternal Korean people from the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the peace-loving public of the world.

KCHA REPORT ON ROK SINKING OF DPRK VESSEL CITED

LD281020Y Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, June 28, TASS--The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY said that the forces of the South Korean puppet regime opened fire on and sank a fishing vessel of a DPRK fishing farm. Taking part in the piratic operation were South Korean naval vessels--a destroyer, an escort ship and a naval launch.

The report expresses a resolute protest against the criminal act of the South Korean military. It has already been the second such criminal act by the South Korean authorities recently.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT. LEAVES USSR

Gromyko, De la Puente Exchange Toasts

LD271522Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has given a luncheon in honor of Jose de la Puente, Peruvian minister of foreign relations.

During the luncheon, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Jose de la Puente exchanged toasts.

De la Puente Comments

LD281828Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Peruvian delegation led by Jose de la Puente, minister of foreign relations of the Peruvian Republic, left Moscow today. The delegation was in the Soviet capital on a brief friendly visit. Before taking off at the airport, Jose de la Puente stated:

[De la Puente speaking in Spanish with Russian superimposed--recorded] It was very pleasant for me to find myself in Moscow again after a 5-year interval. Here I had the exceptional opportunity of meeting Brezhnev, head of the Soviet state; Kosygin chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs. Next February, we shall be marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries, which are model relations from all point of view. The Soviet Union builds its relations with other countries on the principles of non-interference and respect for their economic and political path of development. Our cooperation with the USSR is developing very productively, especially in such important branches of the economy as agriculture. It suffices to recall the large-scale Olmos irrigation project. The Soviet Union is giving us aid in the development of the fishing industry and other industries. We are very pleased with our visit. We have carried out an honorary mission for the president of Peru and we have been received in a cordial and friendly manner.

Kosichev Sums Up Visit

PY281454Y Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 27 Jun 78 PY

[Commentary by Leonard Kosichev]

[Text] The speeches of both Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente and Leonid Brezhnev strongly emphasized the good and friendly relations between the USSR and Peru, relations which are not only in line with the interests of the two countries but also with international peace, cooperation and detente.

The USSR seeks to strengthen the principles of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems and to improve mutually profitable commercial and economic relations among them.

In keeping with this policy the Soviet Union provides unwavering support to all peoples, including the Latin American people who struggle to consolidate their economic and political independence.

The desire of all countries of the Latin American subcontinent to develop a mutually profitable cooperation with socialist countries is fully understood by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union and Peru have signed an agreement through which the former will supply machinery and Soviet-manufactured equipment. The Peruvians fully recognize the value of the USSR's participation in the construction of the Olmos hydroelectric project. Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente spoke about the desire of the Soviet people to strengthen the principles of noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries and said that these principles are akin to all Peruvians.

It is precisely on these principles of equality and noninterference that the Soviet Union is basing its relations with all Latin American peoples. Within this framework Soviet cooperation with Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Argentina, Guyana and Mexico is developing in a positive manner.

According to many well-known social and political Latin American figures, the development of relations with the Soviet Union strengthens the independent tendencies of the foreign policies of Latin American countries.

In fact, the Soviet Union's position toward Latin America continues unchanged. The Soviet Union condemns the imperialist policy of interference in domestic affairs of Latin American peoples and supports the struggle of these people for the improvement of the situation in this area of the world, as is clearly shown by its cooperation on equal footing with the countries of the continent.

OAS SESSION FAILS TO LESSEN CONTRADICTIONS

LD281031Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA-TASS report: "OAS: Disagreements Remain"]

[Text] A session of the OAS General Assembly has begun its work in Washington. It has been addressed by U.S. President J. Carter.

The participants in the session--foreign ministers of 25 Latin American countries--reckoned that he would dwell most specifically on the economic problems now disturbing all the states of the continent. This applies primarily to their trade relations with their northern neighbor, in which inequality and discrimination still exist--obstructing barriers and high quotas are erected in the way of Latin American goods, and unfair prices are set.

However, the U.S. President bypassed these acute questions and made it understood that the countries of Latin America can hope for a certain relaxation of protectionism only if they agree to concessions on their part. It is possible to conclude from his words that Washington intends to continue drawing a demarcation line in its relations with countries south of the Rio Grande: to give support to those which follow in the wake of U.S. policy and to discriminate against others which resist this policy.

J. Carter advocated implementing the provisions of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty) and noted the Soviet Union's signing of Additional Protocol II to this treaty.

The work of the OAS session does not foreshadow lessening of the contradictions which have always been observed in this organization. Particularly great displeasure is aroused among Latin American countries by the campaign mounted by the United States under the sign of "defense of human rights," which is totally incompatible with the support it gives to reactionary dictatorial regimes in Chile, Paraguay, Nicaragua and other countries.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON RECENT SUPREME COURT PLENUM

LD281447Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 78 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A few days ago a routine USSR Supreme Court plenum was held under the chairmanship of L.N. Smirnov. Having examined a question from the report by G.B. Yelimisov, member of the USSR Supreme Court, on the practical implementation by the courts of laws insuring the right of the accused to a defense, the plenum noted that the right to a defense occupied an important place in the system of democratic principles of administering justice that have been enshrined and further developed in the USSR Constitution.

The plenum drew the attention of the courts to the fact that they are bound to insure the accused the chance to defend himself by all ways and means established by law against the charges made against him. It is impermissible to make the accused responsible for proving his innocence. Proof of the accusation on the basis of law is the duty of the accuser. Observance of the constitutional principle that the accused is innocent until proven guilty by the procedure provided for by law until his guilt is established by the sentence of the court, is of particular importance.

The resolution stressed the important role of the trial lawyer, who is called upon to promote the fullest possible implementation of the rights of the accused for his defense.

Following a report by USSR Supreme Court member P.Ya. Trubinkov, the plenum adopted a resolution "On the Application by the Courts of Legislation in Examining Cases Concerning Arguments Between Citizens and Housing Construction Cooperatives."

R.A. Rudenko, USSR prosecutor general, and V.I. Terebilov, USSR justice minister, took part in the work of the plenum.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO SCIENTISTS, WRITERS, OTHERS

LD271626Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Vasilii Vasiliyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented USSR awards to a group of scientists, writers, people from the field of culture and science, and diplomatic staff. The Order of Lenin and the "Hammer and Sickle" and Hero of Socialist Labor gold medals were presented to writer Alekseyev, movie director Zarkhi and Academicians Markov and Rybankov. The Order of Lenin was also presented to Vavilov, VASHKHNIL academician. Other awards presented were the Order of the October Revolution, the Labor Red Banner, the Friendship of Peoples and diplomas on conferring honorary titles of People's Artist of the USSR.

PRAVDA ROUNDS UP WORLD REACTION TO BREZHNEV MINSK SPEECH

LD290749Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Excerpts] TASS--The speech in Minsk by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is at the center of the attention of the foreign media. [paragraph continues]

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Widely discussing and commenting on this speech, commentators stress that, along with important questions connected with the socioeconomic development of the land of the Soviets, it sets forth a clear and realistic program of struggle for deepening detente and outlines a clear prospect for progress toward really lasting peace for all the peoples.

The press of the Western countries, including the United States, is extensively commenting on L.I. Brezhnev's speech. The Soviet leader, the New York TIMES notes, declared that the United States and the other NATO countries are displaying no interest in curbing the arms race and urged the West to give a serious answer to the recent Soviet proposals for limiting armed forces and arms in central Europe. The Washington POST notes that L.I. Brezhnev "warned the United States, pointing out that to play the 'Chinese card' against the USSR is to pursue a shortsighted and dangerous policy."

America's progressive people, declared R. Morford, executive director of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, don't have the slightest doubt about the Soviet Union's good will and determination to continue the policy of detente with the United States. Most U.S. citizens are interested in peace and reject the idea of any "confrontation" with the Soviet Union. The U.S. administration must switch from words to action and conclude a strategic arms limitation agreement.

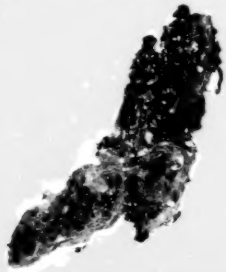
L.I. Brezhnev, Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, sharply criticized the United States and the NATO countries for their unconstructive approach to the disarmament problem. The newspaper stresses the Soviet leader's appeal to the West to get down to business at last at the Vienna talks. The Soviet leader's speech in Minsk, REUTER notes, particularly stresses that it is precisely Europe that can demonstrate in practice how to coexist, cooperate and work together, particularly now that the international situation is again being exacerbated.

L.I. Brezhnev pointed out the broad and specific new proposals by the Warsaw Pact states at the Vienna talks, West Germany's DPA agency states. Another West German agency--DDP--notes that the leader of the Soviet state and party assessed relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG as an example of successful efforts in the sphere of detente in Europe.

In his speech in the capital of Soviet Belorussia L.I. Brezhnev touched on the most important problems of the current moment, Italy's L'UNITA writes, particularly stressing the USSR's consistent efforts in the struggle for peace and detente.

Japan's ASAHI notes that L.I. Brezhnev criticised the figures in the leading NATO states, primarily the United States, who are essentially rejecting the businesslike constructive approach to the problems of limiting the arms race and disarmament. At the same time, the Soviet leader pointed out that the Peking rulers are operating in unison with the NATO circles, which are impeding the deepening of detente while certain U.S. circles are strenuously attempting to play the "Chinese card" against the USSR--a shortsighted and dangerous policy.

The new peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries mentioned in L.I. Brezhnev's Minsk speech represent a realistic, constructive program in the struggle for peace for all mankind, S. Mukherjee, prominent Indian public figure and publicist, declared.



USTINOV ADDRESSES RECEPTION MARKING MINSK AWARD PRESENTATION

LD290821Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[TASS special correspondent report: "In a Fraternal, Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] Minsk, 25 June--On the occasion of the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal to the Hero City of Minsk the Belorussian Gorkom and the Minsk Gorispolkom held a reception.

Present at the reception were L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; D.R. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense minister; P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

Members and candidate members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau, leaders of Minsk, leading production workers, figures in science and culture, and veterans of battles for the liberation of Soviet Belorussia and its capital from the German fascist invaders were present.

Those present were welcomed by T.Ya. Kiselev, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers. On behalf of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and on behalf of all the republic's working people, he assured the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the Belorussian people will struggle with even greater energy, staunchness and purposefulness for the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks set by Leonid Ilich in subsequent speeches and statements and in his brilliant, impressive speech on presenting the award to the Hero City of Minsk.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov spoke at the reception. On behalf of the glorious armed forces and on his own account he warmly and cordially congratulated the people of Minsk, war veterans, and all the Belorussia people in presenting the high award--the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal--to the Hero City of Minsk.

The history of the Belorussian land, D.F. Ustinov said, preserves remarkable labor and combat feats. We are gladdened by the outstanding labor successes of Soviet Socialist Belorussia and by the successes of the glorious residents of its capital. And we know Belorussia to be a republic whose people underwent the most difficult trials in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

We remember those terrible days when the Belorussian people, in fraternal unity with all our motherland's other peoples and under the leadership of the Communist Party, waged a merciless struggle against the German fascist invaders; when the Soviet Army, together with those brave people's avengers--the Belorussian partisans--defeated the odious enemy at Brest and Baranovichi, Bobruysk and Gomel, Mogilev and Orsha, Borisov and Vitebsk, defending every inch of the native land and then driving out the German fascist invaders.

In the battles for Minsk in the unforgettable year of 1941 Soviet servicemen showed boundless courage and genuine heroism. We admire again and again the feats of the heroes of the defense of the Belorussian capital--the courageous tankmen, the valiant infantrymen who waged a mortal battle here with the superior forces of the enemy. We admire the glorious airmen who bravely attacked the fascist vultures.

The entire population of the republic rose to the struggle against the invaders. On Belorussian territory the odious enemy felt himself to be in a besieged fortress. The ground blazed under his feet everywhere; the chastising hand of the people overtook him everywhere.

Here, near Minsk, in July 1944, an immense encircling ring was closed, and into it fell a large enemy grouping that was defeated.

The motherland has placed a high evaluation of the feat of the Belorussian people, presenting the capital of the republic with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal. This award expresses the deep gratitude of the party, government and all Soviet people to the heroic servicemen who participated directly in the battles for Minsk, to the courageous Belorussian patriots--partisans and underground fighters--and to all the city's working people, who displayed tremendous tenacity and stanchness and gave all their strength for the sake of our great victory.

Like all Soviet people, the armed forces personnel received with great joy and pride the decision to confer on Minsk the honorable title of "Hero City." We see in this a manifestation of the paternal attention of the party, its Central Committee, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, personally, to the historic services of the Belorussian people and the people of its glorious capital--the city of Minsk.

The historic feat of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, of which the feat of the people of Minsk forms a part, is accepted by present generations of Soviet servicemen as an example of courage, stanchness and the boundless love of our people for their motherland, and as a model of fulfilling a soldier's duty. This feat inspires Army and Navy servicemen to irreproachable service to their great fatherland.

In conclusion, D.F. Ustinov proposed a toast to the glorious Soviet people, the victorious people, and to the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by that true Leninist and ardent fighter for peace, L.I. Brezhnev. D.F. Ustinov's speech was heard with great interest by those present and was greeted with applause. The reception passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON BREZHNEV-BELORUSSIAN CP MEETING

The following variations to the item entitled "Brezhnev, Ustinov in Belorussia To Honor Masharov, Minsk," and subtitled "Brezhnev Meets Belorussian CP Leaders," published in the 26 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 2, are taken from the Moscow PRAVDA in Russian of 26 June, page 1:

Page R 3, first paragraph, line five reads ...of Belorussian communists in the implementation of...deleting punctuation and inserting word.

Same page, paragraph three, line three reads ...one cannot come to terms particularly with the fact that...subbing "particularly" for "primarily."

Same page, paragraph five, line one reads ...the return of assets, the policy of thrift and production quality...rewording.

Same page, paragraph six, line three reads ...to be done. In particular in Belorussia, although...subbing "in particular" for "chiefly."

DEMANDS OF IMMINENT HARVEST TOIL REVIEWED

LD281025Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "Making the Land More Productive"]

[Text] The summer is already presenting its excellent gifts to the sowers. In the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics the harvesting of grain crops is increasing in pace and the harvesting of early vegetables, fruits and berries is underway. A start has been made to hay making and laying in fodder. For the first time, silkworm breeders of Uzbekistan have sold 28,900 tons of cocoons to the state. Soon the busy season will also start in other parts of the country.

Concern for a weighty yield continues to be at the forefront of the attention of rural workers. The recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on additional steps to insure the harvesting and procurement of agricultural produce and fodder and to successfully carry out the livestock wintering serves as a fresh stimulus to rural workers' creativity and initiative. Crop tending occupies the leading place in the entire range of work. Farmers are paying it particular attention.

Harvesting an average of not less than 340 quintals of beets and giving the motherland 6.15 million tons of the valuable crop is the pledge of the Kuban farmers, who are concluding a second cultivation and topdressing of plants.

Corn has begun to grow evenly. Its good development in many regions is the result of timely tending. However, in Azerbaijan only half of the corn sown has been cultivated. Little attention also is being paid there to sunflowers. The country's potato growers are having a busy time with the harrowing, weeding and hilling work after the appearance of shoots. These operations are being carried out promptly by farmers in Lithuania and Belorussia.

The busy work on cotton plantations is continuing unabated. In Uzbekistan the plantations occupy 1.82 million hectares. The third cultivation has been concluded but the machine operators are not leaving the fields. They are continuing irrigation and the application of fertilizer.

Following a good tradition, city people are coming to the assistance of farmers in intensive periods of work. Close collaboration has been established in Kurskaya Oblast among the collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, plants and construction sites. A mass Subbotnik was also held recently in the Moscow district. Workers and employees helped farmers in tending crops and laying in fodder.

Whirring mower machines are in operation and fragrant ricks tower high on the dewy plains of the Dnepr Region, the expanses of Kulunda steppe and the floodlands of the Volga, Oka and Ural Rivers. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 12 June the country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses cut more than 6 million hectares in grass. Some 2.2 million tons of hay and 7.7 million tons of cured hay have been laid in. The green harvest is slowly getting underway in Armenia and Kaluzhskaya, Bryanskaya and Tomskaya oblasts.

Land reclamation workers are also striving to make maximum use of the summer days. They are repairing existing systems and commissioning new areas. It is important that these plots also produce a crop in the fall. Many farms in Leningradskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts, which are using the land obtained in May and June to cultivate vegetables and food crops, are acting correctly. Second sowings are an important contribution to achieving the maximum yield in the fields. Farmers not only in the south but also in central oblasts have considerable opportunities to do this.

The summons of the approaching harvesting season can be heard increasingly in the sound of piling grain and the whir of mowing machines. Farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Moldavia have already prepared more than 90 percent of the combines, while this figure for the country as a whole is 77 percent, higher than last year's level. The countryside will receive additional tens of thousands of ships of the steppe and grain-cleaning units by the beginning of the harvesting season. Thousands of motor-vehicle trains and heavy trucks will service the route from the field via the threshing floor to the elevator.

It is important to use these opportunities skillfully. Many of the Don machine operators have decided to complete the harvesting work within 10 days. At the Gigant Sovkhoz all the equipment has been prepared, and traffic routes and work schedules have been compiled for each of the 14 harvest transport units. Voronezhskaya, Saratovskaya and other oblasts are preparing just as actively for the harvesting.

But repair work is lagging in some places. In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast 3,794 combines--39 percent of the fleet--have still not been repaired. The preparation of harvesters in Mariyskaya ASSR and Kirovskaya and Astrakhanskaya oblasts is proceeding only slowly. Some farms in Bashkirskaya ASSR are also lagging with repair work. The Mikhaylovskiy Sovkhoz in Duvanskiy Rayon dragged out the harvesting last year: Every day 10-15 units there stood idle. The leadership of the collective and its party organization did not draw the proper conclusions from the bitter lessons. Even today half of the combines are not ready to go out into the field.

It is necessary to display timely concern for the selection and deployment of personnel. In Belorussia the creation of comprehensive detachments has begun. Students from agricultural VUZes and tekhnikums, and pupils and graduates of vocational and technical colleges will stand alongside experienced masters. In Belgorodskaya Oblast combine operators are being permitted to start work after a thorough check on the occupational knowledge of each one and also on the technical state of the units. The approach is different in Amangeldinskiy and Amantogayskiy rayons in Turgayskaya Oblast. There are still no precise plans there for carrying out the harvesting and there is a shortage of over 2,000 machine operators.

Some industrial enterprises are in debt to the farmers. Altayselmash and the Tula and Taganrog combine plants are holding up the dispatch of spare parts. The Kharkov tractor plant and the tractor and power-driven chassis plant still have many wheeled and tracked vehicles to deliver to the countryside. Party and trade union organizations, chiefs of those collectives and workers of the appropriate ministries and departments are urged to insure the precise and prompt fulfillment of the crucial orders.

Concern for the yield is a vital matter for every farmer and every Soviet person. And it is necessary to do everything to insure that the fields are productive and that everything grown in them is harvested promptly and without loss.

NIVIN: SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS IN RSFSR JUNE FIELDWORK

LD281019Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin agricultural review: "A Time of Great Concerns"]

[Text] A whole package of important and urgent work falls to June's lot in agriculture.
[paragraph continues]

This includes crop tending, fodder procurement, preparation for the harvest, execution of measures to increase soil fertility and much else. All this work must be carried out on schedule and to a good standard. Only then is it possible to count on substantial success.

June this year has not been particularly warm or sunny. In many oblasts, krais and autonomous republics it has been necessary to perform work in the fields and plantations under difficult weather conditions. The farmers are pitting their high degree of organization against the difficulties that have arisen and are seeking to make efficient use of every hour of good weather.

Great attention is being paid to cereals. The Kuban workers are setting an example. Having pledged this year to sell the state at least 2 million tons of strong and valuable varieties of wheat, they have already done a great deal to fulfill their plan. The tending and dressing with fertilizers of the crops have been well organized in the kray.

Beet plantations extend over 1,615,000 hectares in the RSFSR. By the beginning of the third 10-day period of June, 92 percent of this area had been worked over in order to produce the required density of beet plants. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Krasnodarskiy Kray, the Central Chernozem oblasts and Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR have completed thinning the sugar beets.

However, somewhat less work has been performed overall than by the same time last year. This work is behind schedule on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Gorkovskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts, and in Altayskiy Kray and Mordovskaya ASSR.

It is also essential to accelerate the tempo of checking the crop. So far this important agrotechnical measure has been carried out on little more than 1/3 of the area.

The protracted cold spells and frequent rains have made the cultivation of the potato plantations more difficult. Nevertheless, the machine operators of many farms of Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya, Lakuzhskaya and Kalininskaya oblasts, by maneuvering their equipment skillfully and using all the possible attachments to their mechanisms, have already completed the second interrow cultivation of the potato plantations and are cultivating the soil for the third time. Unfortunately this degree of organization and precision is lacking on the farms of Novgorodskaya and Pskovskaya oblasts where the soil on the potato plantations is very much compacted and where the crops are choked with weeds.

With each passing day the fodder procurement work front is growing broader and broader. The farms of Stavropolskiy Kray are successfully harvesting the grass. Thanks to irrigation, a big harvest of fodder crops has been grown here. On the farms of Stepnovskiy Rayon, for instance, 510 quintals of rape or 270 quintals of alfalfa are obtained from each irrigated hectare. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Kirovskiy, Levokumskiy, Nefttekumskiy and other rayons are gathering an average of 150-200 quintals of alfalfa green matter. Responding by deeds to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures for Insuring the Harvesting and Procurement of Agricultural Produce and Fodder in 1978 and the Successful Wintering of Livestock in the 1978-1979 Period," the kray's farms have already procured 906,000 tons of cured hay, 85,000 tons of hay and more than 62,000 tons of vitamin grass meal. Steps are being taken to improve the quality of the fodder.

Above-plan procurements of cured hay are being conducted by the mechanized detachments, teams and links of Dagestanskaya ASSR, where more than 200,000 tons of this fodder have already been procured, or 70,000 tons more than at the same time last year. Cured hay is being procured rapidly in Kalmytskaya ASSR and Volgogradskaya Oblast.

But the fodder production process is by no means proceeding without interruption everywhere. In recent years a mighty material and technical base has been created in the republic for the preparation of vitamin grass meal and feed granules and pellets, but in a number of regions this base is being utilized unproductively. As a result, over the RSFSR as a whole 94,000 tons less of these valuable feeds have been prepared this season at the drying installations than by the same date last year. This is a serious indictment of the local agricultural organs which have not managed to organize the three-shift operation of the units and have not eliminated interruptions in the supply of raw material to them.

The grain harvest is not far off. The farms of the south of the republic are just about to begin it. Meanwhile, much still remains to be done locally. As the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by mid-June, 26 percent of the grain-harvesting combines had not been made ready for work on the RSFSR's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There is an especially large number of machines out of order on the farms of Ryazanskaya, Kubyshevskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts and also in Bashkirskaya ASSR.

At the initiative of the farmers of the Belgorodskaya Oblast, great work has been mounted on the RSFSR's farms to enhance the fertility of the land. One effective method to boost soil fertility is liming. This year on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes it is planned to lime more than 4.7 million hectares of acid soils. The plans outlined are being successfully fulfilled by the farms of Vologodskaya, Kostromskaya, Ryazanskaya, Yaroslavskaya and certain other oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone.

But the work could be performed more rapidly everywhere if the industrial enterprises and construction organizations were to improve the delivery of liming materials to the countryside. Many of them are at the moment greatly in arrears in fulfilling the rural workers' orders. Thus, the Kirovstroymaterialy Production Association of the RSFSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry has, since the beginning of the year, failed to supply the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with some 74,000 tons of powdered lime. The Kasimov Quarry Administration, Ryazanskaya Oblast, has failed to supply 32,000 tons. Agricultural orders for chemical soil-improvement agents are being fulfilled in a slipshod manner by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 26-27 JUN

LD280040 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 26 June reports that winter barley has been cut and stacked on over 30,000 hectares in Krymskaya Oblast, where threshing has started in the coastal areas. At 0830 on the same day the radio notes that hot weather has speeded up the ripening of grain in Krasnodarskiy Kray, where wheat and barley cover some 2 million hectares.

At 1100 GMT the radio notes that every day the harvest front is moving north by 40-50 km, due to the warm and clear weather. Thus, all the autonomous republics in the North Caucasus have begun harvesting. At 1200 GMT on 26 June the radio notes that harvesting of winter cereals has begun in all parts of the Georgian SSR. The radio adds that inclement weather has delayed the beginning of field work there by almost a month.

At 0800 GMT on 27 June the radio notes that selective cutting of winter wheat has begun in Orlovskiy Rayon, Rostovskaya Oblast. Farmers there are resolved to harvest cereals on 3.28 million hectares in 10-12 working days. At the same time the radio reports that harvesting of grains is in full swing in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR, where the first threshing of barley shows that the harvest is better than last year's: 30-35 quintals per hectare are being harvested, which is 1.5 times more than planned.

BREZHNEV LETTER CONGRATULATES GRAIN SOVKHOZ

LD281814Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The "Gigant" grain Sovkhoz, Rostovskaya Oblast, has, as has already been reported, been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner, for great services in the socialist transformation of agriculture, successes in the development of agricultural production and in connection with its 50th anniversary. At the ceremonial meeting to mark the award, the workers of the sovkhaz adopted new higher pledges. They have decided to overfulfill the plan for the present year and the 5-year plan as a whole and to bring in no less than 35 quintals of grain per hectare. The rural workers reported this in a letter to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Comrade Brezhnev wrote in reply:

Dear comrades, the half-century history of your sovkhaz, like the whole glorious path of the socialist transformation of agriculture in the country, is vivid proof of the triumph of Lenin's cooperative plan, the result of consistent implementation of the agrarian policy of the Communist Party. At all stages of socialist construction, the Gigant Sovkhoz was a model of major agricultural production. You are marking your portentous jubilee with remarkable achievements. Thanks to the selfless and valiant labor of grain growers, animal husbanders and all the workers of the sovkhaz, a rich harvest is ripening in the fields, farm productivity is growing and the farm's economy is strengthening.

Your report on the new higher socialist pledges adopted by the collective--to obtain 35 quintals per hectare of grain crops this year and to sell to the state 60,000 tons of high-quality grain, 21,000 tons above the plan, and to overfulfill the tasks of the 3 years of the 5-year plan for sales of grain, meat, milk, sunflower and vegetables--has afforded profound satisfaction. It is of particular value that in this you are insuring a firm basis for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Your lofty pledges are a graphic example of the concern of Soviet people for the interests of their own native state. We think that your experience will be widely disseminated, and that your noble initiative will find support in all kolkhozes and sovkhazes, in every rayon, oblast, kray and republic. I am sure that party, trade union, Komsomol, soviet and economic organs will devote particular attention to the initiative of the Gigant Sovkhoz's collective, and will head the rural workers' movement for conducting in an organized way the harvest and procurements for the current year, and for further increasing production, land purchases and animal husbandry products. This will be done not only to arrive at the level of the 3-year tasks but to have a reliable amount of work done for the future, and for the indisputable fulfillment of the 5-year plan according to all indices.

It is very important at the concluding stage of the struggle for the harvest to insure a precise and coordinated interaction between all links in the harvest production line from the field to the procurer, and to take care to create good conditions of labor and everyday life for all those taking part in the harvesting campaign.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev congratulated the Gigant Sovkhoz grain collective by bestowing upon it the high decoration of the homeland. He wished them new labor achievements and new successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

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U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
S C I E N T I F I C A F F A I R S

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SOYUZ-30 DOCKS WITH SALYUT ORBITAL STATION

Orbital Correction

LD281432Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1402 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--A TASS correspondent reports from Flight Control Center:

By 1600 Moscow time today the Soyuz-30 spacecraft had completed 14 revolutions around the earth. A correction was carried out and the parameters of the craft's orbit are now:

Apogee--310 km; perigee--264 km; period of rotation--90 minutes; inclination of orbit--51.6 degrees.

Cosmonauts Petr Klimuk and Mirosław Hermaszewski reported during the communications sessions that, in accordance with the program, preparations for the approach of the Soyuz-30 craft to the Salyut-6 station are being carried out. The crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 research complex are also carrying out preparations for docking with the Soyuz-30 craft. [Moscow in English to Africa at 1330 GMT on 28 June notes that the Soyuz orbital station "has two docking units and can receive two craft simultaneously."]

The flight of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 orbital complex and the Soyuz-30 spacecraft is continuing in full accordance with the planned program. Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Petr Klimuk and Mirosław Hermaszewski feel well.

Linkup Completed

LD282100Y Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

At 20 hours 08 minutes Moscow time today, the Soyuz-30 spaceship, manned by an international crew consisting of ship commander, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Petr Klimuk and Researcher-Cosmonaut of the Polish People's Republic Mirosław Hermaszewski, linked up with the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 orbital complex.

Once again a manned scientific-research complex, consisting of the Salyut-6 orbital station and two Soyuz spacecraft, has been created in terrestrial orbit. On board the complex is an international crew of Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Petr Klimuk and Mirosław Hermaszewski.

The Soyuz-30 spaceship docked at the docking port situated on the aggregate module of the station. After checking the sealing of the docking port, Cosmonauts Petr Klimuk and Mirosław Hermaszewski transferred to the Salyut-6 station.

During the approach, docking and transition, the crews of the spacecraft and the orbital station operated with precision and harmony.

During seven days of flight on board the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30 scientific-research complex the international crew of cosmonauts are to carry out a programme of researches and experiments, some of them being elaborated jointly by scientists of the Soviet Union and Poland.

In particular, it is planned to carry out technological experiments to study the manufacture of semi-conductor materials under conditions of weightlessness, medico-biological examinations to assess the effect of space flight on the human organism, observations and photographing of the surface of the land and ocean in the interests of different branches of the national economy, technical experiments, connected with the functioning of individual onboard systems and the orbital complex as a whole.

Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski are feeling well. The onboard systems of the space complex are functioning normally. The international crew have started the implementation of the flight programme.

Congratulations to Cosmonauts

LD282120Y Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[T xt] Moscow, June 28, TASS--The general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek congratulated the international crew of the orbital scientific-research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30 on the successful beginning of the flight.

"Your joint flight," says a message of greetings to the cosmonauts Vladimir Kovaleonok, Aleksandr Ivanchenko, Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski, "is a new symbol of the unbreakable friendship and fruitful Soviet-Polish cooperation, a vivid manifestation of our peoples' brotherhood, of the unity of the entire socialist community."

"The socialist countries are realising in a planned and consistent manner a programme of joint space research for the benefit of our peoples and all mankind. This became possible thanks to the development of an advanced socialist science and technology, the selfless endeavour of scientists, designers, engineers, technicians and workers," notes the message of greetings.

It stresses that the international flight of the Soviet and Polish cosmonauts is another major stride in using space for peaceful purposes, made by the socialist countries participating in the Interkosmos programme. It has great scientific and technical importance, vividly embodies the all-round cooperation of these countries, demonstrates the great force and possibilities of socialist internationalism.

The leaders of the USSR and the PPR expressed firm confidence that the cosmonauts will successfully resolve the tasks they are facing in this difficult space flight.

The Soviet and the Polish cosmonauts thanked Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek for the warm greetings and good wishes. They will do everything, they assured, for the successful fulfillment of this stage in the single joint programme of the socialist countries towards exploring and utilising space for peaceful purposes.

Polcs Congratulate USSR Leaders

LD282122Y Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--The Polish leaders have sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin extending them congratulations on the occasion of the flight of the spaceship Soyuz-30 and the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29.

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The telegram, sent by Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz to the Soviet leaders, says specifically that the Polish United Workers' Party and all the Polish people received as gladdening news the announcement of this international space flight. This flight is a new step forward in the exploration of outer space by advanced Soviet science to the good of mankind and an important stage in the implementation of the Intercosmos program. This flight is a great event for the Polish people, for socialist Poland. Taking part in it is the first Polish cosmonaut flyer, M. Hermaszewski.

Mirosław Hermaszewski's joint space flight with the Soviet Cosmonauts Petr Klimuk, Vladimir Kovalenok, and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov is "fresh eloquent proof of socialist internationalism which binds together the community of socialist states and which finds expression in their unity, in their all-round cooperation and interaction. The Intercosmos programme and its implementation are especially striking evidence of a new type of relations between peoples created by socialism," the telegram stresses.

Message from Cosmonauts

LD282340Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Apparent text of message from crew of Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz 30 to Leonid Brezhnev--announcer-read]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee:

We report to you from on board the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz--29-Soyuz-30 that the international crew has begun to fulfill the planned program of scientific, technical, medical and biological research and experiments.

All the members of the crew are feeling well. The onboard systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally. We will apply all our strength and knowledge to successfully fulfill the flight program.

Long live the friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries.

[Signed] The crew of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30: Kovalenok, Ivanchenkov, Klimuk, Hermaszewski.

COSMOS-1,025 LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT WORKING NORMALLY

LD290740Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0724 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 29 June--The earth satellite Cosmos-1,025 was launched from the Soviet Union on 28 June to continue research into outer space.

The initial period of orbit of the satellite is 97.8 minutes.

The apogee is 680 km.

The perigee is 649 km.

The inclination of orbit is 82.5 degrees.

The equipment on the satellite is working normally.

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SOVIET POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND FUNERAL OF KELDYSH

LD281722Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Thousands of Muscovites came to bid farewell on 28 June to Keldysh, an academician, outstanding scientist, major organizer of science, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On the pediment of the building of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium there is a portrait of the scientist wrapped in crepe. The conference hall is in mourning attire. The coffin containing the body of the deceased is on a high pedestal. The awards that have marked the services of Keldysh to Soviet and world science are on scarlet velvet. The awards are three golden stars of Hero of Socialist Labor, honorary badges of Winner of USSR Lenin and state prizes, orders and medals of the Soviet Union, of the socialist countries and a number of other foreign states. The outstanding scientist of the present day was elected member of many foreign academies and holds honorary doctorates from a number of universities in the world.

Funeral melodies are played. In the hall there is a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and from the USSR Council of Ministers. There are also wreaths from the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, from the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, from the Academies of Science of the union republics and other ministries and departments, from party, soviet and public organizations, from cosmonauts, relatives and close friends of the deceased.

White and blue collar workers from Moscow enterprises and establishments and science and literature activists pass in front of the coffin of the scientist in total silence.

Comrades Grishin, Kirilenko, Suslov, Ustinov, Demichev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin and Ryabov take their places in the guard of honor. Leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state go up to the relatives and close friends of the deceased and express their deep condolences over the great loss.

The funeral watch is kept by members of the governmental commission arranging the funeral: Comrades Smirnov, Aleksandrov, Makeyev, Maltsev, Smirtyukov and Shatalov. Present in the guard of honor are deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the USSR, scientists, designers, engineers, USSR pilot-cosmonauts and military leaders.

More and more wreaths are brought into the hall. Representatives of the academies of science from the socialist countries as well as other foreign scientists have come to pay their last respects to the very great scientific activist.

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MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

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USTINOV SPEECH AT MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATION CITED

LD281912Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A reception was held today in the Great Kremlin Palace by the USSR Ministry of Defense and the main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. The reception was in honor of military academies. Present at the reception were: Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Savinkin, Serbin, and Tyazhelnikov, heads of CPSU Central Committee Departments; Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, deputy USSR ministers of defense, marshals of the Soviet Union and a number of detachments, and other prominent military leaders. Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, gave a speech that was warmly received. He cordially congratulated the graduates and entire personnel of the military academies on the latest output of specialists for the Army and Navy. When I reported to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on today's reception, said Comrade Ustinov, he asked me to relay his cordial congratulations to you on the completion of your studies, and to wish you great successes in your further service. The academy students greeted these words with prolonged and stormy applause. The USSR minister of defense read a greeting in which the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, cordially and warmly congratulated the generals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces, as well as their comrades in arms from the fraternal countries, on the successful completion of studies at the military academies. The greeting expresses the firm conviction that the new detachments of graduates from military academies, and the entire officer personnel of Army and Navy, will continue to work, with a feeling of great responsibility, toward implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and strengthening the defense potential of our country.

Those participating in the reception greeted this message with ovations. On behalf of those present, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov assured the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, that graduates of military academies would respond to this interest by devoting all their strength, knowledge and energy to the noble cause of training and educating the personnel and to constantly raising the combat readiness of the Army and Navy.

The leadership of the Communist Party is an inexhaustible source of strength and power for our Army, said Comrade Ustinov. You--the armies--must go forward, not only as military specialists, but as the party's ideological fighters. May you implement CPSU policies unswervingly and consistently, and depend with skill on party and Komsomol organizations, directing their efforts at raising combat readiness and achieving new heights in combat and political training. The reception in honor of military academy graduates took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

CPSU'S KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO ARMY GENERAL

LD221200Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal of the Hero of the Soviet Union to Army General Radziyevskiy on 19 June. The general expressed his deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for their high evaluation of his military and labor achievements.

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